

DON'T WANT TO PAY.

Thirty-five Property Owners on Strong's Ave. and Division Street Protest Against Paying for Improvements.

A batch of thirty-five summons were served upon Mayor Barker and City Clerk Baker, the last of the week, that number of property owners on Strong's avenue and Division street, through their attorneys, Raymond & Owen, bringing action to test the validity of the special assessments levied for improvements on those thoroughfares, consisting of macadamizing and curbing. The complaints in the various cases have not yet been drawn up, and will not be served for several days yet, but will no doubt be based upon the grounds that the provisions of the charter were not strictly followed out in making the improvements, and through this technicality the plaintiffs hope to win. This action will possibly have the effect to stop street improvements during the coming year, and if so it is to be deplored, and more especially if further entanglements should follow. The complainants to the suit are as follows: Gus. Menzel, Edward Densch, James L. McCadden, Frank B. Roe, F. E. Bement, Ole Oleson, Velma Taylor, R. W. Taylor, Chas. J. Lawton, Nicholas Knope, Sr., E. A. Williams, John Zimmer, James Rice, Eugene Tack, John Campbell, Adam Adams, August Sherbert, Lillis M. Welsby, Mrs. Wm. Andrews, Wm. Calkins, Mrs. Alois Miller, O. Parmer, Elizabeth McLean, John Christianson, J. C. Shirley, W. F. Berndt, Henry Prochnow, Mrs. Lucy Hubbard, Kate Harvey, E. C. Ellis, M. Adams, P. H. Cashin, Susan Bowersock, Frank Abb.

Property owners on the streets mentioned who are not interested in the proceedings in so far as joining in the actions, are Walter Frazer, M. Griffin, Henry Hoefler, Chris. Geisler, Mary Langdon, C. B. Baker, M. M. Strong estate, Jennie Woolstein, Geo. A. Stewart, W. E. Kingsbury, Mrs. De Mier, Eliza Hoffman, Albert Glover, J. H. Redfield, Mrs. Betta Bakens, A. Gilbert estate, T. F. Fuller, Geo. Oertel, Charles White estate, John Theiler, Mike Gleason, Solomon Glover.

Some eight or ten residents on Main street, in front of whose property macadam has been laid, have retained Cate, Sanborn, Lamoreux & Park to fight the special assessment, but the actions not having been commenced as yet, the names cannot be given. Others have refused to oppose the assessment, being more than pleased that the work has been done, looking upon it from the standpoint that it is not only a great improvement to their property, but to the entire city as well, something that has been needed for years, and for this they are glad to pay, and no kick.

Fair Open on Friday.

From Secretary John Een, of the Portage County Fair, the following message was received this morning. It explains itself, and all hope that the weather on Thursday and Friday will be more favorable:

Amherst, Sept. 16, 1896. TO THE GAZETTE:—The Portage County Fair opened here on Tuesday with 410 entries. On account of rain today, the fair will hold over on Friday. The trotting and running races slated for Wednesday, will come off on Thursday, and the Thursday races and other exercises will take place on Friday.

JOHN EEN, Secretary.

The Violin Concert.

A "small but select audience" was at the Grand Monday evening, to listen to the violin concert given by Prof. Chas. E. Murphy, a recent graduate of the Leipzig Conservatory. Mr. Murphy seems to be a thorough master of the violin, and judging by the hearty applause the selections were very pleasing. Mrs. Frost Perrottet acted as piano accompanist and shared in an equal measure the good opinion of the audience.

The Woman's club octet rendered two numbers on the program very beautifully, while Miss Hallie Horn ably sustained her reputation as a vocalist, with one number and response to an encore. The octet is composed of Mesdames C. E. Edwards, Chas. Raymond, J. A. Ennor, G. E. McDill, Jos. Forsyth, Misses Kate Ball and Lou Forsburgh, with Mrs. T. E. Stitt as accompanist. Miss Kate Rood was accompanist to Miss Horn. Prof. Murphy's selections were of the highest class of music, his execution is perfect, acquired after years of study and practice under the best tutors of Germany, and he unquestionably has a bright future in his chosen profession. During his stay of several days in the city Mr. Murphy is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Frost, with whom he was well acquainted while at Leipzig. He may favor the people of some of our neighboring towns with a concert before departing to his home in Ohio, and if so they will enjoy a rare musical treat.

Thrown From Her Carriage.

Mrs. Adolph Hoefler met with a serious accident between four and five o'clock Friday afternoon. She was driving along Main street, and when almost in front of the residence of Mrs. A. Kuhl, was driven into by another vehicle. Mrs. Hoefler's carriage was swerved half way around, and the horse becoming frightened plunged ahead, overturning the buggy. She was thrown to the pavement, breaking the bones in one of her thumbs and bruising her quite badly. Harry Boston happened to be driving along at the time and conveyed the unfortunate lady to her home on Clark street. The fall and fright resulted in a severe shock to Mrs. Hoefler's nervous system, in addition to the injuries received, and she has been quite ill since Friday.

The horse galloped down Main street, with the broken thills dangling at his side, and was caught on Second street after crossing the bridge. The animal was scratched up somewhat and the carriage damaged. The vehicle which caused the trouble, was also driven by a lady.

P. N. Peterson for the Assembly.

As the twelve towns comprising the second assembly district of Portage county gave a majority of 559 for Harrison over Cleveland, in 1892, it will be seen that the chance of electing a democratic assemblyman there this fall is very small. Under these circumstances it ought not be considered out of place for this paper to say a word in favor of one of the republican aspirants for the honor. P. N. Peterson, of Amherst, desires to represent the eastern and southern portion of this county at Madison, next winter, and there are many reasons why he should receive the nomination. Mr. Peterson is just in the prime of life, an active, hustling fellow, and one who has made a success of his own business. He is not only the possessor of a liberal education, but also has the faculty of being able to express his thoughts before an audience. As P. N. is not one of those people who believes in hiding his light under a bushel, or a potato box, either, he would be heard as well as seen in the assembly chamber. From an entirely unprejudiced standpoint we believe Mr. Peterson to be the most capable man thus far mentioned for the nomination and commend him to our republican friends in the second district. These words are given without solicitation, the facts cannot be disputed, and are written mainly because of the uncalculated attack made upon Mr. Peterson by a writer in the Journal signing himself "Sandinavian." If a republican is to be elected in that district, and there is little chance for a democrat, give us P. N. Peterson.

Neil McCallum is Dead.

In last week's issue we spoke of Neil McCallum being very sick at his home in Ashland. At 5 o'clock Thursday evening his spirit passed to the world beyond, death being caused by consumption, with which disease he had suffered more or less for several years. Seven years ago he was affected with hemorrhages of the lungs, at St. Paul, and for several days it was thought he could not recover. A change for the better set in, however, and Neil ultimately recovered, but about a year ago his health again began to fail, although he kept at work until a few days before his death. Neil's father was also a victim of consumption, dying when the son was but thirteen years of age. Neil McCallum was born at Hokah, Minn., 37 years ago, being the oldest of a family of six children. When a young man he came to Stevens Point, securing a position at the Central round house, where he remained several years. For the past six or eight years he has been in charge of the same company's round house at Ashland, where he gave general satisfaction. Eleven years ago he was married in this city to Miss Rose O'Brien, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. O'Brien, six children being born to them, two sons and four daughters, the youngest being born Aug. 6th last. Of the other immediate relatives, Mr. McCallum's mother lives in Waukesha, two sisters have homes at Ashland and the three brothers reside in the latter city or that vicinity. In speaking of his death the Ashland News says: "He was the soul of honor, a man of the strictest integrity and honesty and his death is deeply regretted by his associates. Every railroad man entering Ashland was personally acquainted with Neil McCallum, and no one knew him but to admire his high principles and honorable character. Personally he was liked by his acquaintances, always willing to do favors for his friends, he was therefore very popular."

A special train conveyed the remains to Hokah, Minn., last Friday night, where funeral services were held Sunday. He was a member of the Masonic order at Ashland and a delegation of the lodge accompanied the body to Minnesota. Besides Mrs. McCallum's parents, Misses Katie and Grace O'Brien also attended the funeral.

ONE MORE TEACHER

Engaged to Take Charge of a New Sixth Grade Started in the Fifth Ward.—Other Business of the Board.

The Board of Education held its September business meeting, last Monday evening, with the following members present: Glennon, Collins, Week, Cadman, Ramsdell, McCreedy, McPhail and Grimm. Minutes of previous meetings having been approved, the following bills were presented, audited and allowed:

J. P. Drake, supplies,	\$ 3.75
D. L. Swain, labor, etc.,	16.50
Lighting Co., gas,	5.67
C. F. Martin, rent,	15.00
A. O. Vaughn, repairing pump, ..	1.25
National Ex. Co., express,60
Rose Grimm, cleaning,	3.00
Mr. Bedell, organ repairing, ..	4.00
A. J. Chamberlain, work, 6th w. ..	58.35
K. Krembs & Bro., supplies,	45.48
N. E. Ainsworth, work,	25.00
Hein & Tack, insurance,	54.00
Geo. E. Oster, insurance,	81.00
Eggleson & Redfield, plumbing, ..	9.30
H. Gotchy, chimney cleaning, ..	1.00
H. D. McCulloch Co., supplies, ..	36.71
Frank Abb, floor, etc.,	479.55
Henry Hoefler, supplies,	3.81
Week Lumber Co., lumber,	48.48
E. M. Copps, coal,	121.70
Mrs. James, cleaning,	3.00

\$1,017.15

The First National bank presented a bond in the sum of \$25,000 for the safe care of the school funds, the same being signed by A. B. Week, as president, and W. B. Buckingham, as cashier, and A. B. Week, W. B. Buckingham, W. J. Clifford and F. E. Bosworth as sureties. The bond was accepted and placed in the custody of the clerk. The bank pays 4 per cent. interest on daily balances.

Applications for positions as teachers from W. F. Coolidge, of Galesburg, Ill., and Miss Mina B. McIlhenny, of Whitewater, were read. The latter was recommended by Pres. Salisbury, of the Whitewater Normal, and others. Miss Mary Corcoran, of Prairie du Chien, and A. K. Sames, of Sheridan, also applied for positions. After a short recess the committee on teachers recommended that Miss McIlhenny be engaged to take charge of the new 6th grade in the 5th ward, which it has been found necessary to establish, owing to the great overflow in both the 6th and 7th grades, her salary to be \$40 per month. The report was adopted.

A motion to increase the salary of Miss Mary Dougherty, 5th ward principal, from \$45 to \$50 per month, was carried by the following vote: Ayes, Collins, Ramsdell, McCreedy, McPhail and Grimm; noes, Glennon, Week and Cadman.

After the Board had adjourned, Prof. Simonds stated that the kindergarten teachers had been given special 2d grade certificates as assistants, and spoke of the new method of vertical writing which is being adopted in schools in various parts of the country. The law compelling the vaccination of all pupils attending the public schools, and its enforcement, was also discussed with a view of having teachers comply with its requirements.

New Officers Chosen.

The Woman's Club met at Forest-er's Hall, last Saturday afternoon, at which time officers were chosen for the ensuing year as follows:

President—Mrs. Emmons Burr.
First Vice President—Mrs. Henry Curran.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. T. E. Stitt.
Treasurer—Mrs. Morley Townsend.
Membership committee—Mrs. E. M. Copps, Mrs. Wm. Whiting and Miss Anna Ferris.

Take Timely Warning.

The internal revenue law governing the sale of kerosene oil is similar to that under which cigars and liquors are sold. For instance, every gallon of oil brought to the city must be tested by the deputy oil inspector, A. J. Booth, and each barrel must have his mark upon the head, "Stevens Point Test." After the oil is drawn from the barrel, the barrel cannot be refilled with oil again, until after it has been sent to the headquarters of the oil company, where the barrel undergoes a process, is repainted, etc. In other words, no dealer or consumer has a right to refill a barrel with oil, or have it refilled, as by so doing he becomes liable to a heavy fine or imprisonment and every barrel must have the mark of the district inspector, as stated. Further than this, as soon as the barrel is empty, the test mark must be erased or defaced, either with a knife, marking brush or some other manner, and the one who neglects to do this, also leaves himself amenable to the law. Mr. Booth called upon THE GAZETTE yesterday and wished the above facts set forth for the benefit of the public.

JUDGE CATE WILL ACCEPT

The Nomination Tendered Him by the Democrats of This Congressional District, at Appleton, Last Week.

Last Wednesday THE GAZETTE stated that it felt confident that Hon. Geo. W. Cate would accept the nomination unanimously tendered him by the Democratic Congressional convention then in session at Appleton, and today it is with pleasure and great satisfaction that we are able to announce that he has concluded to do so. When the notification committee, consisting of Senator Wm. Kennedy, of Appleton, John Een, of Amherst, and A. R. Lea, of Waupaca, called upon Judge Cate, last Saturday, he was still undecided as to his course, giving the committee no encouragement other than to say he would give his final answer in a letter one week from that date. This he will do, and it will be in the affirmative.

Judge Cate does not accept because he feels he has a sure chance for election, but because he believes it a duty he owes his party and the people of this congressional district. The district is under ordinary circumstances a close one, giving Lyman E. Barnes, the democratic nominee, a majority of over 3,000 in 1892, and swinging around to E. S. Minor, the republican candidate, with a majority of more than 4,000 in 1894.

These figures, however, are no criterion as to how the election will go next November, and certainly if the voters of the 8th congressional district appreciate their own interests and recognize ability, worth, character and loyalty, in opposition to inability and disloyalty, they will again reverse the figures and give Geo. W. Cate a larger majority than they did E. S. Minor two years ago.

Hon. Geo. W. Cate was born in Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 17, 1823, and will therefore be 73 years old tomorrow. He is still hale and hearty, possessing wonderful vitality and will-power for a man of his years. He has been a resident of Wisconsin since 1845, and of Portage county since 1848, or for nearly half a century. He was admitted to the bar in his native state, but after coming west spent two or three years in the pineries, following the vocation of a woodsman and riverman. For twenty years Judge Cate presided over this circuit, resigning in 1874 to go to Congress, where he served one term, and has since been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, being recognized at the bar as one of the best lawyers and most able and forcible advocates and jurists in Wisconsin. Judge Cate has a wife and six children, three sons and three daughters, one son and two daughters being unmarried, and he has a pleasant and commodious home on Eliza street.

This from the Sturgeon Bay Democrat, the home of Congressman Minor, who is pronounced a vacancy: Judge Cate will poll a larger vote in the district than any other man that could be found. He was a circuit judge for twenty years, a state senator forty years ago, and has been an assemblyman and a congressman. There is yet to be found a man who can say one word against him or his actions in public or private life. Judge Cate will fill the vacancy now existing in the office of congressman of the Eighth congressional district.

The Eighth district democratic convention at Appleton on Wednesday nominated for its candidate Hon. Geo. W. Cate, of Stevens Point. A better choice could not be made, and if the voters of the Eighth know a good thing they will elect Judge Cate.—Wausau Herald.

Didn't Stay Very Long.

The Lyceum Vaudeville appeared at Grand Opera House, last Thursday evening, as per announcement, but those who paid money to see them are sorry they went. Their stay, however, was confined to a single night, instead of three, and on Friday afternoon they boarded a train for the city from whence they came, Chicago. The so-called vaudeville contained hardly a redeeming feature, the participants being composed of amateurs who were given to stage fright, and decrepit old people who had long since passed their usefulness, even on a variety stage. Mr. Ennor, the Opera House manager, early discovered that he had been victimized, and immediately after the performance he not only cancelled further dates, but refused to pay the vaudeville manager a cent, the latter having violated every part of his contract. The only excuse made before the footlights was that the company did not arrive here in time to rehearse, and this was received with scorn by the audience. The company had been highly recommended by the manager to Mr. Ennor, and he is in no way to blame. Some ancient eggs would have been used had the Lyceum vaudeville attempted to give a second performance in this city. Mr. Ennor was obliged to advance the company money to pay their return fare to Chicago.

Remained Too Long.

A young fellow giving the name of Gorlett was engaged in the free delivery of a Chicago paper here a couple of weeks ago. He called upon J. H. Gerlich, saying that he thought he could sell a few Stevens Point directories in his rounds, on commission. Mr. Gerlich gave him three of the books, one of which he afterwards brought back and said the other two had been left with contemplated purchasers for inspection. During the absence of Mr. Gerlich from his office, the stranger again appeared, taking several copies of the directory, and these he disposed of at most any price he could get, one as low as 30 cents, and left for parts unknown. While here he stopped at the Wisconsin House, and in his haste to leave forgot to pay his board bill.

A Healthy Corpse.

The last issue of this paper contained an article to the effect that Steve Fischer, a resident of the town of Stevens Point, was supposed to have been drowned in the Wisconsin river at Tomahawk, and that thereafter the remains had been recovered and buried in a lonely grave at Wausau. This was the story that came to the young man's mother, but when Steve walked into the sanctum of THE GAZETTE, last Thursday, and proclaimed that he was the only and original Steve, whose surname is Fischer, and that he was neither drowned nor buried, never had been, and was still able to roam at large, it was quite evident to an unprejudiced mind that rumors are sometimes unfounded, and we proceeded then and there to congratulate the young man on his early resurrection.

Replevined His Clothes.

W. F. Nielson is the proprietor of the Stevens Point dye works, located on Brown street, and he reports an interesting time at his establishment on Tuesday. A few weeks ago a traveling salesman, named McLean, had some work done, amounting to \$5.00. When he called to get the money, but left another coat and vest as security. Time went on, and as the dye man wanted the wealth worse than the security, he called upon McLean for his pay. The latter did not have the change, but on Friday he called upon Nielson and said if he would send a boy with the garments to his boarding house he would pay him there. Nielson refused to do this, saying he could have the clothes only when they were paid for. McLean then took out a writ of replevin, placed it in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Dan. Leahy, who secured the goods, and the case will be heard before Justice Park on Friday. McLean's story differs somewhat from that of Nielson, being that he owed the dyer \$5.00 and when he took another coat to have it cleaned, Nielson refused to give it up until the \$5 was paid, hence the action at law.

Judge Cate Endorsed.

The People's Party congressional convention was held at the court house, this city, last Saturday afternoon, but on account of the proposed meeting not being advertised in the local papers in the district, very few delegates were present. It was nearly three o'clock when J. H. Lockhart, of Door county, called the gathering to order and on motion Mr. Lockhart was elected chairman and S. A. Sherman secretary. The latter gentleman was appointed a committee to call on Judge Cate and ascertain if he would accept the nomination or endorsement for member of congress. A recess was taken to 4:30 o'clock, when Mr. Sherman reported that he had interviewed Mr. Cate and the latter requested a week's time to consider the matter. A. J. Larrabee, S. A. Sherman and D. F. Kennedy, all of this county, were appointed a committee to fill vacancy in case Judge Cate declined to accept, after which the meeting adjourned. Besides the gentlemen named above, there were present Chas. A. Schroeder and C. W. Nielson, of Marshfield.

A congressional committee consisting of S. A. Sherman, of Portage county, J. H. Lockhart, of Maplewood, Door county, and C. A. Schroeder, of Marshfield, Wood county, was appointed by the chair. Mr. Sherman was chosen as district treasurer and A. J. Larrabee as permanent secretary.

A Pleasant Reception.

The reception given at the residence of Prof. Pray, corner of Wisconsin and Pine streets, last Friday evening, was very largely attended, several hundred people being present between the hours of eight and eleven in the evening. The guests were met at the outer door by Kenneth Pray, who directed them to the rooms above, and upon their return to the reception room were greeted by Allan Pray, who announced each person to Prof. Pray, and they were then received by Mrs. Pray and the Misses Pray. The dining hall was in charge of Mrs. F. H. Lamoreux, assisted by Misses Jessie Baker, Louisa Vosburg, and Grace and Edith Hamacker. The decorations were very pretty, charmingly arranged, and consisted of ivy, flowers and autumn leaves.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

Personal and News Items of More or Less Importance.

—O. Holmes is enjoying a month's visit among relatives in Minnesota.

—Chas. Rodd and Geo. Tardiff are now at work on the St. Paul division of the Central.

—O. J. Evans is spending a few weeks in Minnesota, looking after a farm he owns there.

—J. A. Putz, who attended the national convention of painters, returned home Tuesday morning.

—R. C. Bloye and family left for Dayton, Ohio, last Saturday, to visit among relatives for a few weeks.

—Arthur Sherman, express messenger on the Central between Rugby and Milwaukee, is spending a few days with relatives here.

—Mrs. Little, after an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. F. A. Southwick, returned to her home in New Hampshire last Thursday.

—S. J. Campbell returned from Ottawa, Canada, yesterday morning, where he was called the first of last week by the illness of his mother.

—Mrs. Frank Human, nee Sarah Donnelly, of Waukesha, spent several days in the city previous to Friday, the guest of Mrs. H. A. Lamphere.

—Bert Hinckley and Jas. Gray, who have been employed on the Central ore trains up north, are now running between this city and Chippewa Falls.

—Rev. F. G. Ludwig, pastor of the German Evangelical Friedensgemeinde, will preach at Marshfield next Sunday, and the regular services here will be omitted.

—The ladies of the Friedensgemeinde will give a sociable at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Zimmer, corner of Madison street and Center avenue, on Thursday, Sept. 24.

—L. J. Seger is taking a couple of weeks lay-off and has been at Ashland for a day or two. H. E. Riggs, of Milwaukee, is taking his place as train dispatcher at the Central depot.

—Geo. W. Cone is expected home in a day or two from his visit among familiar scenes in New York state. Mrs. Cone has also been there a few weeks, and will probably remain some time longer.

—R. A. Cook received a new 20-horse power engine from the E. P. Alis Co., Milwaukee, yesterday, which will immediately be placed in the Normal school basement, taking the place of the smaller engine now in use.

—Railroad employees listened to a sound money address by a speaker represented as a St. Paul conductor, at Glover's hall, last Sunday afternoon, and he proved to be quite an entertaining talker, one who pictured disaster and ruin in the event of Bryan's election, and plenty and prosperity in case of the success of McKinley.

—The German Evangelical Friedensgemeinde has purchased two lots from the Burr estate, through E. J. Piffner, receiver of the Commercial Bank, corner of Dixon street and Center avenue, the consideration being \$520. The property has a frontage of 100 feet, by 132 feet in depth. The society will erect a new church on the property next spring.

—Some twenty-five or more friends of Fred Stieler tendered him an enjoyable surprise at his home, 324 McCulloch street, last Saturday evening, the occasion being his 53d birthday. The ladies had come prepared to have a good time, bringing the choicest eatables, and refreshments were served before the hour came for parting. A merry time was had by all present, and best wishes for many more like events in the history of Mr. Stieler were freely expressed.

—Last week's issue of this paper spoke about a South Side resident raising several sweet potatoes in his garden, that were fully an inch thick and five inches long, but on Thursday THE GAZETTE was presented with a basket of these vegetables that were much larger than those usually on sale. They were also grown on the South Side, by M. J. Dickinson, 600 Michigan avenue, and were planted on June 10th. Several of the potatoes were fully 2½ inches in thickness and 6 to 7 inches in length. Mr. Dickinson raised about a half bushel this year and also had a few from his own garden last season.

A Letter From the Secretary.

Upon the appointment of ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri, to the position of secretary of the Interior, to succeed Hoke Smith, J. H. Gerlich of this city wrote him a letter of congratulation, having known him personally and intimately for a number of years at St. Louis, and this morning received the following acknowledgment signed by Mr. Francis: "Your letter of congratulation is received and much appreciated, and my only regret is that I have not before been able to acknowledge it."

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A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. Latest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. New York.

The Gazette.

By ED. D. GLENNON.

Entered at the Stevens Point Postoffice as second class mail matter. Published every Wednesday at 318 Main street.

Extra copies of the Gazette may be secured at this office.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
OF NEBRASKA.

For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
OF MAINE.

For Member of Congress, 8th District,
GEORGE W. CATE,
OF STEVENS POINT.

STATE TICKET.

Governor—W. C. SILVERTHORN, of Waupun.
Lieutenant Governor—H. H. HOARD, of Waupun.
Secretary of State—C. M. RUTT, of Virgona.
Treasurer—W. H. PIERSTORFF, of Middleton.
Attorney General—HENRY J. WEBB, of Oshkosh.
Railroad Commissioner—C. F. KALK, of Cumberland.
Insurance Commissioner—F. W. THIAL, of Milwaukee.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—FRANCIS CLEARY, of Waukesha.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Democratic convention for the county of Portage, state of Wisconsin, is hereby called to meet at the court house, in the city of Stevens Point, on Saturday, October 3, 1896, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices: Sheriff, register of deeds, county clerk, county treasurer, district attorney, clerk of the circuit court, county surveyor, coroner and county superintendent of schools, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The Democratic convention for the First and Second Assembly districts will be held at the same time and place, for the purpose of placing in nomination one candidate for Assembly from each district.

Each town in the county and each ward in the city of Stevens Point will be entitled to representation as follows:

Albion.....	1	One Grove.....	1
Amberst.....	1	Flower.....	1
Belmont.....	1	Sharon.....	1
Buena Vista.....	1	Stevens Point.....	4
Carson.....	1	Stockton.....	3
Eau Claire.....	1	City, First ward.....	1
Grant.....	1	Second ward.....	2
Hall.....	1	Third ward.....	3
Lamar.....	1	Fourth ward.....	3
Liswood.....	1	Fifth ward.....	1
New Hope.....	1	Sixth ward.....	1

B. B. PARK,
N. EIDEN-MITSCHEN,
County Committee.

DATES TO REMEMBER.

Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4—Wisconsin Conference, M. E. Church.

—You will be pleased and the Jubilee Singers will please you, at the Grand Friday evening. Prices within the reach of all. Seats now on sale at Mieding's.

The Amherst Fair.

The Portage County Fair is now being held at Amherst, and from present appearances it will no doubt equal any of the exhibits given by the society in a number of years. The show of produce, including vegetables, fruit, grain, etc., is excellent, while stock is well represented. The ladies of Amherst and vicinity always present a fine display of needle and art work, and are not behind in 1896. The fair will continue throughout Thursday, and as our neighbors offer a good program of amusements, in addition to the attractions above mentioned, we trust the attendance will be large.

Died in a Tent.

Two weeks ago two young men and a young lady arrived in this city and pitched a tent among the pines in Phillips grove, south of the Lutz brewery. It was evident to those who saw the new arrivals, that the time of one of the young men was drawing to a close, he being a victim of consumption. The trio were Dr. Nettie Randall, her brother, J. K. Randall, and G. W. O'Neil, all of Springvale, Fond du Lac county. Mr. Randall was the invalid, and the journey here was undertaken at his request, he feeling that to camp out in the locality for a time would be beneficial. Such did not prove the case, however, and he passed away at 11:30 last Thursday forenoon, a loving sister and a college chum having been constantly at his side during the closing days and hours of his life. That afternoon the remains were taken to the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ellertson, 621 Ellis street, Mr. O'Neil being a brother of Mrs. Ellertson, and on Friday forenoon they were placed on board a Wisconsin Central train and shipped to Springvale.

THE FIRST RALLY.

Congressman Fowler Extolls the Virtues of the Gold Dollar, Condemns Silver and Leaves Everybody Happy.

Congressman Fowler, from the little state of New Jersey, which like Maine, Georgia, Kentucky and several other commonwealths, has the honor of having a vice presidential candidate this year, spoke to a large audience at the rink last Friday evening. The speaker was introduced by W. F. Owen, who prefaced his introduction with a few cuffs at the Democratic party, and extolled Republican principles, party and protection. The speaker started out to say that the true Democratic convention was held at Indianapolis a few days ago, and the Chicago convention was a new creation—tally to please a bolter, and might have set very well with those thus inclined if the speaker had not given Cleveland and the Democratic administration as a whole so many hard raps during the evening, blaming them for everything that had occurred except the St. Louis cyclone, and giving Cleveland credit for nothing good, but the issuing of bonds, "to save the country," and allow a couple of rich syndicates to bleed the people \$10,000,000 strong. At least one little illustration made by the speaker seemed a trifle out of place. He spoke of a minstrel company, a member of which owed the other \$20.00, but having only a gold piece to that amount, stated that he would not let it go until after Bryan was elected, when he would get \$40.00 in silver, pay his debt and have \$20.00 left. Still the holders and hoarders of gold are all going to vote for McKinley, when they could make two for one if the above illustration were true. Everyone of them would switch for Bryan if they believed it for a moment. In another company, the speaker said, each actor owed the other two dollars, and one of them having a silver dollar, he passed it to his neighbor, so on around the line twice, until the debts were all wiped out. Another good illustration for silver, although otherwise intended, for if silver is good enough to pay debts with, dollar for dollar, instead of putting in your stocking until it appreciates in value, or until you think gold will, it is certainly the kind of money that the great masses want.

His defense of the crime of '73 was a great rhetorical effort, placing it side by side with the great advancement in art, mechanism and science that had been achieved since that time—protesting that the demonization of silver was no more a crime than the invention of the reaper, the achievements in electricity, the improvements in steamboats, railroads, etc. Mr. Fowler's name is worthy a place in memory for the gall he carries with him. He spoke of the

pioneer days in Wisconsin, when his father hauled his wheat scores of miles by ox team and sold it in Milwaukee for 48 cents per bushel, having nothing left but the memory of his trip, and that farmers could now make as much at 61 cents per bushel. He might have added that for years they are getting nearer and nearer to the latter figure, and all under a "sound money" system. Mr. Fowler was kind enough to admit that "Mr. Bryan don't understand what free coinage means," but acknowledged that his own wisdom is just the opposite. The prejudice of the old soldier was appealed to, in which the speaker said that the pensioners would receive only \$70,000,000, instead of \$140,000,000 received now, as "their money would be worth just half as much under free coinage." Many similar statements were made, which we have not the time or space to mention at this time.

The State Fair.

The Wisconsin state fair will commence at Milwaukee on Tuesday next and continue throughout the week. Everything indicates that this will be the greatest fair ever held in the state, and Secretary Fleming writes that all departments will be complete, including agriculture, horticulture, dairy, poultry, art, etc. The exhibition of speed, science and skill to be seen each of the five days will be worth traveling hundreds of miles to witness. It is only just to the administration that has brought this great improvement forth, that the fair should merit the approval of the people by their attendance. Those wishing any information in particular, should address T. J. Fleming, secretary, North Greenfield, Wis.

Congressional Convention.

The Democratic convention for the 8th congressional district was held at Appleton, last Wednesday. At that time Hon. Geo. W. Cate, of this city, was made the nominee for congress, as announced in this paper that afternoon. The chair was empowered to appoint a congressional committee, and the committee given power to select a candidate for congress in case Judge Cate declined. The chair appointed the following: R. Weyenberg, Brown county; John Finney, Door county; Pat. McGowan, Kewaunee county; Humphrey Pierce, Outagamie county; John Een, Portage county; A. R. Lea, Waupaca county; W. H. Carey, Wood county. After extending a vote of thanks to the chair the convention adjourned.

Don't You Want One?

Anyone wishing a copy of the latest edition of the Stevens Point directory, can be accommodated by calling at this office. It is a book that every business man and citizen should have. Price, \$3.00.

NORMAL NEWS NOTES.

Items of Interest at the Sixth Normal School.

H. H. Wright had his ankle very severely sprained during foot ball practice, last week, and has not been able to play since.

The new students who have entered the present week are: Emma Carpenter and Helen Wight, of Eau Claire; Lydia Hotz, Scandinavia, and Amanda Gutwasser, of Dorchester.

The two foot ball elevens are out every evening from four to five o'clock, practicing both together and separately. Much good material is being developed in both teams and the prospects are the first eleven will be much stronger than it was last year. It is expected that Prof. Raycroft, of Chicago University, will begin coaching the team next Saturday.

Miss Sharp has been compelled to withdraw on account of the serious illness of her father. Miss Mary Maxfield has withdrawn to accept a position in the second primary of the Auburndaleschools. Miss Eva Cowles, of this city, has charge of the first primary, and Joseph Baker, of last year's elementary class, has charge of the upper department of the same school.

At a meeting held Monday evening thirteen men were selected for the first eleven, leaving fourteen candidates for the second eleven, but it is quite probable that the make up of the teams will be materially changed. Allan T. Pray was selected captain of the second eleven. Several challenges are being considered and arrangements are almost complete for a game with Oshkosh Normal the 27th inst.

BILL BRADLEY'S BLUFF.

Some days ago an article appeared in the Milwaukee Sentinel, purporting to be an interview with W. H. Bradley, the Tomahawk lumberman and railroad owner, in which the latter said he had shut down his mills, because of the silver agitation, and that if McKinley were elected he would start up again at once. This may sound all right and plausible to persons not acquainted with the facts, but to Tomahawkers and hundreds of others as well the picture is somewhat different, simply a bluff to the outside world. It is three years ago since "Bill" Bradley shut down three of his Tomahawk saw mills, and not one of the three has been run since. At that time it is said he publicly stated that he wanted to see grass grow in the streets of Tomahawk, and that her people would be obliged to eat hay, or words to that effect. This, too, notwithstanding he owned much of the town and most of her business industries. But the reader will ask why did Bradley do this? Simply because the voters of Tomahawk failed to elect men to city office that he desired and the council refused to grant him \$9,000 for building a railroad. Now Mr. Bradley says to the interviewer that he has shut down on account of the silver agitation. Silver agitation in the Wisconsin valley in 1893 was certainly unheard of, and the only mill that he has run since that year, is one located outside the corporate limits of Tomahawk, employing only about 35 men. These facts are obtained from reliable source and will not be disputed, while the interview with Bradley, like hundreds of others, is published for the purpose of catching a popular cord in the mind of the unsuspecting voter.

REPUBLICAN papers and every other paper opposed to the election of Bryan, proclaim that his followers are discouraged because of the result in Maine, which gives the Republican nominee for government a plurality of about 46,000, against 39,000 two years ago. This is anything but discouraging when the plain facts are understood. The Democrats of Maine made their nominations before the Chicago convention on a platform in direct opposition thereto, and thereafter were obliged to change their position and place in nomination another candidate. The republican party, having a thorough organization, had meanwhile taken advantage to the situation and committed substantially all their voters to their policy on the currency question before the democrats were organized on new lines.

The disaffection created in the party by the change and the disorganized condition of the party enabled the republicans with their thorough organization and unlimited means at their command, while the democrats were without funds to even pay the absolutely necessary expenses of the campaign to make the gains they have over their vote of '94, which is from 3,000 to 5,000. Considering the condition, the parties in the short time and limited means that the democrats had, the result is fully as good as could reasonably have been expected. Indeed, they have fought a gallant fight against adverse conditions and tremendous odds. In view of the above facts, the result can have but little effect on the national contest, and there is not the slightest reason for free silver advocates to feel discouraged, nor for McKinleyites to cheer louder than in an ordinary tone of voice.

List of Unclaimed Letters
Remaining at the Stevens Point Post Office, Sept. 15, 1896. If not called for in two weeks from the date here given, they will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office at Washington:

Bedora, Mike
Collins, Sara J.
French, E. Ernest
Little, F. M.
Knapp, Frank

Schultz, Raul
Schmitt, L.
Schuler, E. N.
Smith, Frank
Stiel, Peter

Parties calling for the above letters will please say "advised."
JOHN FINCH, P. M.

The Best Place in the City

To Buy Good Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Men's Suits, at \$3, 3.50, 4, 4.50, up to 15.00
Boys' Suits, at \$2.50, 3, 3.50, 4, up to 8.00
Children's Suits, \$1, 1.25, 1.50, 2, 2.25, up to \$5
Ladies' Combination Underwear, at 49 cents
Ladies' Fleece-Lined Underwear, 25 to 49 cents
Ladies' All-Wool Underwear, 70c, 90c and \$1
Children's Cotton Underwear, 9, 12, 15 and 20c
Children's Fleece-Lined, 20, 25, 28, 30 and 35c
Children's All-Wool, 15, 20, 23, 25, 28 and 30c
All-Wool Dress Flannel, 38 inches wide, at 25c
All-Wool Cashmere, 36 inches wide, at 20c
All-Wool Cashmere, 40 inches wide, 25 and 35c
Cotton Blankets, 43c, 60c and 75c
Wool Blankets, \$1.65, 2.00 and 3.00
Good Calico and Sheeting, at 4 cents

All goods sold just as advertised, or money refunded.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Capes and Jackets

From \$3 to \$25.

Respectfully,
KUHL BROS.,
401 Main St., Cor. 3d St.

Our Low Prices

have taken the town by storm. Never before have the people witnessed such low prices in Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Fine Shoes. Everybody is eager for the unprecedented *Bargains* that can always be had at our store, the

Leader Dry Goods Store,

**CURRAN'S OLD STAND,
412 MAIN STREET.**

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT
is complete; our prices the lowest. Two pairs for the price of one.

Fine Linens.
Our ability to do this comes through our greater selling and consequently greater buying power.

Underwear, Men's Neckwear, Suspenders,
at half prices this week. Regular customers of our department and others who have at any time patronized this section of our business will recognize in this sale an opportunity to choose from a stock of the finest furnishings made at prices very much less than those quoted elsewhere.

CLOAKS!
The new shapes and materials for fall and winter of 1896-7 are now in. Swell styles at smallest prices. Call and see them.

DRESS GOODS, HAT OPPORTUNITY.
for fall and winter at prices which cannot fail to win custom. Fire your straw hats and get a \$2.00 fall style for 89 cents.

Clothing Department.
Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing for now or future.

Argument is unnecessary when proof is so easily to be had. Our low prices have caused astonishment and comment among the public at large as well as the clothing trade. No wonder! We are selling clothing cheaper than the manufacturer can produce. Never in our entire experience have we offered such values. Shrewd buyers will appreciate our low prices.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED, AT

**LEADER DRY GOODS STORE,
412 MAIN STREET.**

A Car Load!

NEW GOODS

Just Arrived at CLIFFORD'S.

In my Dress Goods Department I have the *finest line* in the city, in all the *Newest Shades* and *latest Weaves.*

36 inch Novelty Suitings, for only 10 cents per yard
36 inch Cashmere, in all colors, for only 20 cents per yard
36 inch All-Wool Dress Flannel, for only 25 cents per yard
40, 42 and 46 inch Storm Serge, in all shades, from 25 to 75 cts
Black Brilliantees, plain and figured, the Genuine Jamestown Make, 60 cents to \$1.25
The best assortment of Gingham, Calicos and Sheetings.
The best assortment of Flannels; Broad Cloths suitable for capes.
The best stock of Ladies' Jackets. The best assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear.
The best assortment of Blankets and Bed Comforters.
The best assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.
The best assortment of Shawls.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

The best stock of Ready-Made Clothing for Men, Boys and Children.
The best stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats.
The best stock of Men's and Boys' Underwear, 20c to \$1.50 each.
The best stock of Hats and Caps. The best stock of Campaign Caps for Boys (the latest).
The best stock of School Shoes. The best stock of Men's Shoes.
The best stock of Men's Working Pants and Jackets.
The best stock of Men's Collars and Neckties.
The best stock of Mackintoshes.
The best stock of Men's Stockings and Suspenders.
The best stock of Trunks and Valises.
The best stock of Men's Outing Flannel Night Gowns.
The best stock of Collars and Cuffs.

All my stock is the best, because it is the newest. The best is none too good for my customers. No auction goods; no damaged goods; no old trash or second-hand goods; everything new and fresh from the manufacturers, and if my prices are not found to be **THE LOWEST** for the **SAME QUALITY** of goods, you can have your money back. Inspection invited.

Stevens Point,
Sept. 16, 1896.
M. Clifford.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Most Perfect Made.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Gazette.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT.-16, 1896.

—Jos. Schantz, Jr., is visiting with friends at Portage.

—Ice cream in quantity at The Bazaar, 403 Main street.

—Will. Olin is spending a few days viewing the sights in Chicago.

—A five room house for rent, at 226 Prairie street. Will rent cheap. Call on Eugene Tack.

—Chas. U. Malick and bride returned from their wedding trip to Milwaukee, last Saturday.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gerlich rejoice upon the arrival of their second baby boy, born on Thursday last.

—Dry, are you? Then try the healthful, cooling phosphate drinks at French, Campbell & Co.'s

—M. M. Taylor, an employe of the Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee, was in the city Sunday and Monday.

—Miss Lou Mansur left for Greenwood, yesterday morning, to spend a couple of weeks with Miss Emma Hendren.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Martin, of Cadott, have been guests at the home of the latter's father, John Finch, for a few days.

—Miss Ada Rice left for school at Edgewood Villa, near Madison, on Friday last, to remain until the Christmas vacation.

—Invitations have been issued for a social dance to be given by the Eintrachts Verein, at their hall, tomorrow evening, the 17th inst.

—The North Side Lumber Co. is headquarters for all kinds of builders' material, and customers can be accommodated on short notice.

—During the absence of Hugo Quandt on his fishing expedition, Chas. A. Schenk is attending to customers at the tansorial rooms.

—The Hagemester Brewing Co.'s "Favorite" beer is put up in pints and quarts. Guaranteed pure and unadulterated. Telephone 64.

—Mrs. Sarah Perkins is at home after a pleasant sojourn in California, returning here Sunday morning and was met in Chicago by her son, Fred.

—Misses Bridget and Alice Lennon left for Rhinelander, last Thursday, and during the coming fall and winter both young ladies will teach in the schools of Oneida county.

—J. B. Beltinck, the traveling advertising solicitor, arrived in the city on Saturday and remained until Tuesday afternoon, being accompanied to Green Bay by Mrs. Beltinck.

—Three months' tuition free. Free car fare. 90 per cent of graduates employed. Fall term begins Sept. 7. For special terms, address Wisconsin Business University, La Crosse, Wis.

—Ole Virum takes part in the bicycle races at Chippewa Falls today, and next Saturday will be at Wausau. Ed. Woodward and Robt. Alban will ride up to the latter city to witness the sport.

—Miss Nettie Dakins, of McDill, and Charles Stewart of Biron, Wood county, were married at the home of the bride's uncle, Ezra Dakins, at McDill, Sunday afternoon, by the Rev. L. G. Carr.

—Ed. Nelson, an employe of one of the paper mills, attended the wild west show when it visited this city and during his absence a sneak thief entered his room and stole clothing and jewelry valued at \$60.

—Hugo Quandt, Lucas H. Moll, Wm. Barager, C. D. Morgan and John N. and Emil Peickert started for Rice Lake at about two o'clock, last Sunday morning, on a fishing and hunting expedition of ten days or two weeks.

—Ten bright men wanted to prepare for examination for government positions to be held in Stevens Point soon. 5000 appointments to be made. Splendid chance. Particulars as to salaries, date, etc., free of National Correspondence Institute, Washington, D. C.

—The first football game was played between the "Grammars" and "Greenies," on the Normal grounds, last Saturday afternoon, the former winning by a score of 4 to 0. H. L. Gardner acted as referee and Henry Curran as linesman.

—The Progressive Religious Society of Stevens Point will hold services Sunday, Sept. 20, in Temperance hall on Church street, corner of Clark, at 7:30 p. m. Rev. E. Andrus Titus, of Boston, Mass., will preach. Subject: "The Old and the New." Admission free.

—Apples, the finest grown, at low prices. Copps & Co., 120 Clark street.

—Call for the Hagemester Brewing Co.'s beer. Sold by all firstclass dealers.

—John H. Brennan has been trying a case in the U. S. court, at La Crosse, this week.

—When wanting upholstering done call upon John Peickert's Sons, 145 Main street.

—A. G. Green, at his meat market, pays the highest cash price for hides and pelts. Call and see him before you sell.

—Louis A. Hyman, the Wausau fruit dealer, spent a few hours in the city, last Friday, while on his way to Chicago.

—Try one glass of our ice cream soda and we feel confident you will come again for more. French, Campbell & Co.

—See call for the Democratic county and assembly conventions, to be held in this city on Saturday, Oct. 3, in this issue.

—A tastily built and neat appearing undertaker's wagon, made in Cincinnati, Ohio, is now owned by the Boston Furniture Co.

—Judge Chas. M. Webb, of Grand Rapids spent a few hours in the city, this morning, while on his way to Wautoma to hold court.

—Work on the Presbyterian church will be finished about Nov. 15. The handsome new windows are expected here in about ten days.

—Misses Mollie Connor, of Auburndale, and Laurine Wright, of Wauwatosa, were guests of Miss Lulu Mansur, the latter part of last week.

—Mrs. W. N. Hamilton is at Minneapolis, this week, where she accompanied home her sister-in-law, Mrs. Capt. Rich, and will remain for several days.

—Mrs. Carl Arenberg, of Watertown, is in the city visiting at the home of her son, E. A. Arenberg, and daughter, Mrs. C. A. Schenck, to remain some time.

—Burglar and fire proof safety deposit boxes for rent by the Citizens National Bank. Prices, \$3.00 per year and upwards. The only burglar proof deposit boxes in this part of the state.

—Miss Victoria Skorazewski, who was taken to the Oshkosh hospital, March 24th last, returned here yesterday morning, fully recovered. She speaks very highly of her treatment at the hospital.

—The Ladies' Aid society of St. Stephens church hold their regular monthly meeting with Mrs. Eugene Tack, 603 Strong's avenue, tomorrow afternoon. A general invitation is extended the ladies.

—Will. Quinn, one of the Central's firemen, lost his purse containing \$22 in cash and some valuable papers, at the depot over a week ago. It was found, advertised and he soon once more became the happy possessor.

—L. C. Hoefel, Art. Benham, John Wagner and L. G. Zimmer spent last Saturday in the towns of Plover and Buena Vista, hunting prairie chickens and succeeded in bagging 32 of the birds.

—Mrs. S. Jacobson left for Colorado, last Saturday, and it is expected they will make their future home at Cripple Creek, where Mr. Jacobson has been located for nearly two months. All friends wish them prosperity.

—Misses Anna and Teresa Schmidt, of Merrill, spent the first two days of this week in the city, visiting their sisters, Mrs. V. Betlach and Mrs. C. H. Gotblich. The young ladies left on a business trip to Chicago, Tuesday morning.

—Miss Clara Sharp left for her home in Delevan, this morning, being called there by the dangerous illness of her father, H. T. Sharp, a gentleman quite well known in this city. Miss Sharp had been attending the Normal for a couple of weeks.

—R. B. Finch spent a couple of days at Augusta, last week, going over to witness the work of Echo, Henry Finch's horse, in the 2:30 pace. Echo won the third heat, going in 2:19, and carried away second money in the race, in which five heats were trotted.

—Oscar Loberg returned from Grand Rapids, Mich., last Monday morning, where he was a delegate to the national convention of mail carriers. The gathering was a successful one in all respects, pleasant and profitable, and the number of delegates present was 483.

—Lieut. Edward McGlachlin is in the city visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. McGlachlin, to remain for several weeks. Lieut. McGlachlin has been in attendance at the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, Va., for a couple of years, and will soon report at San Francisco for duty.

—Playgoers will be delighted to learn that Manager Ennor has booked Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell" for the Grand Opera House, Thursday evening, Oct. 8th. The company includes Laura Joyce Bell and Digby Bell, two of the best comedy people traveling. They come here direct from Milwaukee, and the only other point in Wisconsin at which they appear is La Crosse.

—Every Saturday afternoon until further notice, (beginning June 13th) the ladies of the Presbyterian church will have a table in the H. D. McCulloch Co. store, where they will offer for sale steamed brown bread, baked beans, cottage cheese, cakes, doughnuts and the like. They will also fill orders sent in beforehand. Orders can be left with Mrs. Buckingham, 432 Main street.

—Emil Neuman is operating a couple of days at Oshkosh, on business and pleasure.

—John Peickert's Sons, opposite the Curran House, are prepared to do upholstering in all its branches.

—W. F. Owen, B. B. Park and F. B. Lamoreux are transacting business before the circuit court at Wautoma.

—Will. Culver and Miss Anna Clark, daughter of Mrs. G. B. Clark, are recovering from attacks of quinsy.

—Miss Jennie Langenberg arrived home on Tuesday, after a lengthy and enjoyable visit with Milwaukee friends.

—Miss Mary Clark is again at home after an extended visit with her sister and brothers at Glidden, Wis., and Manitowish, Mich.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hyde are again at home after a visit of nearly two weeks with their daughter, Mrs. Shunway, at Hurley.

—W. F. Dewey was down from Colby, where he is attending the pharmaceutical school, to spend Sunday and Monday at home.

—Ernest O. Miller, who has been studying telegraphy at the Western Union office, is driving the express wagon this week, assisting Mr. Hamilton.

—Buyers of flour can save 75 cents per barrel by purchasing the celebrated Rosebud, manufactured by the Jackson Milling Co., instead of buying flour made elsewhere.

—The heavy and almost continuous rains of the last few days are retarding threshing, potato digging, etc., but placing the ground in excellent condition for fall plowing.

—Ole Virum, Robt. Alban, Misses Alma Neuman and Esther Peterson rode down to Amherst on their wheels, last Sunday, and spent the day with Miss Peterson's parents in that village.

—In the case of Laura Lukaszewicz vs. St. Peter's congregation, Justice Carpenter decided in favor of the plaintiff, last Thursday afternoon, giving her a verdict of \$85 with interest and costs.

—The little six year old daughter of E. I. Tostler has been dangerously ill with diphtheria for a few days, her life being despaired of, but Dr. Southwick reports her condition improved today.

—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Gunderson were tendered a surprise by a number of their married friends, at their home on Division street, last Wednesday evening. The occasion was a most enjoyable one.

—At a meeting of the Winnebago Presbytery, at Fond du Lac, last week, Rev. Jacob Patch, of this city, was elected moderator for a term of six months. Mr. Patch is the oldest minister in the district.

—Hon. S. A. Cook, of Neenah, congressman in the 6th district, and J. H. Davidson, of Oshkosh, republican nominee for the same office, were in the city a short time yesterday morning, while on their way to Montello.

—The press and public throughout the state have nothing but words of praise for the Jubilee Singers, who are to appear at the Grand Friday evening, under the auspices of St. Agnes Guild, Church of the Intercession.

—Regent J. O. Raymond has good grounds for bringing an action against the publishers of the Superior Telegram, for publishing an alleged picture of him in its write-up of the local Normal school dedication. Even the family resemblance is lacking.

—Mrs. Kline Schultz and little daughter, after an extended visit in this city and vicinity, left for Green Bay Saturday afternoon, and will go from there to her home at South Bend, Ind. The family will move to Avon Park, Fla., in a few weeks.

—N. C. Jacobs and W. H. Cunniff returned home, Saturday afternoon, after spending several days camping and hunting among the streams and lakes some miles up the river. They found plenty of game, the weather was enjoyable and a good time was had.

—The little eight-year old son of A. Hutter found a little gun in a basket. The gun was loaded, so he learned after pulling the trigger, and a bullet had passed through one of his fingers. The wound is healing under the skillful care of Dr. Myron Rood.

—A reception was given at the M. E. church parlors, last Friday evening, the guests being received by Mrs. F. E. Wheel, Mrs. Jos. Michael, and the Misses Ethel Dille, Nellie Zimmer and Hattie Shrum. All were entertained with music, refreshments and games.

—Lo Wing Li (not a relative of Viceroy Li), a son of the celestial empire, who recently arrived here from Appleton in company with a younger relative, has purchased the laundry heretofore operated by Yip Sheun. Yip is now looking for greener fields and pastures new.

—I have in my possession a heavy horse team, which was taken under chattel mortgage, and will be sold on public square Sept. 19th, 1896. Any party or parties wishing a firstclass team for business, will save money by calling on me in the meantime or attending said sale on above day.

JOHN SELLERS, Agt.

—W. J. Reckamp, the gentleman who recently came here from Black River Falls and opened a bakery in the Jacobs building at 207 Strong's avenue, reports a very satisfactory business. He is getting out a line of goods entirely new to this section of the country and they seem to "take" very well. Mr. Reckamp expects to have a delivery wagon within a few days.

—Don't fail to see and hear the colored jubilee singers, at the Grand, Friday evening.

—Mrs. L. R. Lamb, after a visit of two weeks in Chicago, where she accompanied her daughter, Miss Winnifred, returned to the city on Monday.

—Mrs. G. W. Cate and Mrs. Walton will entertain the ladies of the Church of the Intercession, Thursday, Sept. 17th, at 2:30 p. m., at the residence of Mrs. Owen Clark, 350 Water street. A cordial invitation is extended to every lady in the church, whether a member of the Guild or not.

—Dr. F. A. Walters returned from Chicago, Sunday morning, where he spent a couple of weeks taking Dr. Pratt's course in official surgery. The doctor is now a member of the American Association of Official Surgeons, and will hereafter give special attention to rectal diseases and chronic ailments.

—Miss Hackett, of St. Paul, who will have charge of the dressmaking for Miss Dickerson & Co., at their rooms, 113 Strong's avenue, over Lynn's jewelry store, will be pleased to meet the ladies after Sept. 21st. Miss Hackett has had several years of experience and feels confident she can give entire satisfaction.

—The editor wishes to gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a nammoth Lake Emily bass, with the compliments of Dr. Harry Scott, and delivered by his father, Andy Scott, last Saturday. Dr. Harry is a fisherman who has had phenomenal luck at Lake Emily for a week or more, coming up from Chicago and catching bass in large numbers, while the other fishermen are wondering how it is done.

—John S. Loberg is now proprietor of the Excelsior flouring mills at Amherst, succeeding Jerome Nelson. He has secured the services of Ralph Lipke, of Oshkosh, as head miller, and his patrons are ensured of even better and purer work than ever before. Mr. Loberg is one of the best known residents of the county, a first-class business man, and his years of service in the Nelson mills and elsewhere will ensure his success.

—Geo. W. Hollinshead, who lived in Stevens Point for a number of years previous to the fall of 1884, died at Mellen, last Friday night. His home was at Georgetown, Price county, where the remains were taken for interment. The deceased was nearly 73 years of age. He leaves a wife, one son, Geo. W., Jr., of Phillips, and two daughters, Mrs. John Calvert, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. J. B. Sullivan, of Ashland. He was a grandfather of Mrs. L. E. McGregor, of this city.

—There was an enjoyable dancing party at Foresters Hall, last night, gotten up by a number of our young men, music for which was furnished by five musicians who spent a couple of days here while on their way home to St. Paul. They belonged to a theatre company which stranded in the south, leaving the orchestra, actors and all without a dollar, and the musicians have been going by slow stages, playing from town to town, working their way back. They furnish excellent music and all who attended last evening's party were pleased.

—The names of Jerome L. Barker and A. R. Week are heard in connection with the Republican nomination for the assembly in this district. Both are able young men and good citizens, just as worthy of sacrifice as anyone we know of, and as capable of standing defeat. The Democratic vote in this district is nearly double that of the Republican vote, the Democratic nominee for Congress getting a plurality of 703 votes two years ago, and success for either of the above gentlemen, should they be chosen to lead the forlorn hope, would seem a little dubious.

—If Bob Johnson, of the Wausau Central, was not an Irish-American, THE GAZETTE would accuse him of making an "Irish bull" in the following paragraph relative to the supposed drowning of young Fischer: "There is no truth whatever in the rumor. No unidentified body has been found in the river at or near Wausau, but if there had the relatives would have been notified." Think of Wausau authorities, accompanied by the Central editor, scurrying around to notify the relatives of an unidentified body! What a lively time they would have. Fortunate for Fischer and his relatives that he was able to appear in the flesh.

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Buys and sells for CASH ONLY.

1,000 New Coats and Capes.

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More New Goods Arriving Daily.

We will sell you a new coat cheaper than you can buy a last year's garment for. Remember we don't handle truck and slushy goods, as I don't consider them cheap at any price.

We do not trust anybody.

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First arrivals of the new 1896 styles are here on sale. Right up to date in style, perfect in fit, carefully made of the very best materials. Not a bit too early to look at and to buy them.

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Who Has in the Past Year
Treated Over 15,000 Pa-
tients in This State.

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every four weeks for over a year, and
one who has attained a position in the
special practice of medicine that but few
others of his age possess. His ability to
treat chronic diseases has been most
thoroughly demonstrated to the people
throughout the state.

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Ear, Nose and Throat. Lung diseases, including
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tutional Catarrh, Pharyngitis, etc. Pyopoeitis, Sick
Headache, Stomach and Bowel Troubles, Bright's
Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, and
Chronic Female Diseases. All nervous affections,
with symptoms of dizziness, confusion of ideas,
loss of sleep, forgetfulness, etc. Indigestion, inter-
rupted nutrition, slow growth in children and
wasting diseases in adults.

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Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary
Organs, Hemorrhoids (Piles), treated without the
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suffering from Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as
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mature years, and other causes, producing some of
the following effects, such as Emaciation, Headaches,
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Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory and
Sexual Exhaustion, which unites the victim for
business or marriage, should call and see DR.
REA and get his opinion.

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brought to Wisconsin, including
Driving and Draft Horses,
BROOD MARES, ETC.

Our prices will be found right, and
we will deal justly with all.
Main Office, Stevens Point.
Stables on Brown Street.

TRIES THE NERVES.

IN OLD FIREMAN ON THE EFFECT
OF A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

The Thoughts That Flash Through the
Engineer's Brain Just Before a Col-
lision Occurs—A Smash Up Makes a Man
Scary Ever Thereafter.

There is something attractive about
railroad life to the man who once en-
ters it. The railroad companies rarely
give up a reliable, faithful man. He
may become maimed and unfit for the
most remunerative positions and be
forced to accept some humble place
with a smaller salary attached to it,
but it is an unwritten law with most of
the great railroad companies that the
man who is injured in their service
shall be placed in some position where
he may obtain his livelihood.

Thus it may happen that when you
fall in conversation with the man who
occupies a humble switchhouse or a
flagman's shanty you are talking with
one who has had his share of excitement
and been through experiences that
would make the hair of the average man
stand upon end. A reporter met a
switchman the other day the pathos of
whose life was expressed in the wooden
leg which he used, and as the Empire
dashed by he looked up and said:

"Yes, I like railroading. I have been
in the business all my life and expect to
spend the rest of my days over the rails,
but I am quite content to remain here
in my little cottage and tend to my flag-
ging rather than have the position of
the man who holds the throttle on that
big engine which just whizzed by here.
You may think it a snap to sit there
and ride over the country at the rate of
a mile a minute, but I tell you the man
carries a load of responsibility on his
shoulders which I would not want on
mine and which the average man knows
very little about. I know something of
it, for I was fireman some years ago on
one of the fast engines and lost my leg
in an accident between here and Al-
bany. But if I had come out of that ac-
cident as sound as you are I never
should have been able to hold my nerve
for any more fast trips. That finished
me for that work."

"Then if a man has been hurt in a
railroad accident it makes him scary
of that kind of work, does it?" asked
the reporter.

"You bet it does," answered the
switchman with emphasis, "and don't
let anyone fool you that it doesn't. The
man who was running that engine the
day I was hurt escaped with hardly a
scratch, but he never could keep his
time up the way he did before that and
finally was put on a freight engine,
where the running was a great deal
slower."

"I shall never forget the way he looked
the afternoon the smash up occurred.
Just before the crash came I looked at
him. We were rounding a curve down
by Schenectady. His long gray hair
was flowing in the breeze, his face was
set and his eyes fixed on the track
ahead."

"All at once he jumped to his feet
and revolved the lever and exclaimed in
a startled tone, 'My God, we are
caught!' It was probably not more than
half a minute after when I was lying
beneath the engine with my leg crushed,
utterly unconscious of the fact that
a great wreck had occurred, but every
movement and occurrence of that half
minute is as vividly impressed upon my
mind as if it had taken weeks of time
to impress it there."

"As he spoke I looked through the
cab window ahead of us, and there,
within 20 rods, was a freight engine
coming straight at us, and there was no
possible chance to escape a crash. The
engineer was doing his duty. I know
that. He was reversing the lever, ap-
plying the brakes and doing his best to
avert what he knew was inevitable, but
I had nothing to do, and it seemed as if
everything in my life was before me in
those few seconds. I felt absolutely sure
I was going to die. Strange as it may
seem, the thought did not seem horrible
to me. A whole lot of the slang say-
ings, such as, 'You are learning to fire
here in this world so as to be prepared
for the next,' and 'You won't mind a
hot job over there,' and a number of
those stale things which a fireman has
to take, came into my head, and even
in that awful position it occurred to me
in a humorous sort of way that I had
made a good start here below, or here
above, as I might say. The next mo-
ment I was thinking of my wife and
children—yes, and of mother, too, who
had been dead a number of years. A
man always thinks of his mother at such
a time. But I don't think I had a par-
ticle of fear of death. The last thing
that was on my mind was the question,
Who was to blame for the accident?
And that is the last I remember."

"When I came to my senses, I was
in a hospital and was minus a leg. Since
then I have been constantly em-
ployed one way and another by the rail-
road company, but I never see one of
the fast trains go by without thinking
of that wreck. The engineer miraculously
escaped with scarcely a bruise, but I
finished him for that kind of work. He
was always seeing engines ahead of him
after that, and I have heard that more
than once he has slowed up his train in
order not to collide with an imaginary
engine, which I have no doubt was as
real to him as it was on the afternoon
the wreck I speak of occurred. As I said
before, he was transferred to a freight
engine, but even there he was timid
and finally left the road altogether."

"You can put it down as a pretty
sure thing that when an engineer has
been in an accident once he is minus a
good share of the nerve which it takes
to make him run on time to the tick,
and if he isn't on time he has got to go
sooner or later."—Rochester Democrat
and Chronicle.

DECLINE OF A FINANCIER.

Owned Over a Million Once—Now Is Con-
tent With Pipe and Newspaper.

There is a quaint old cellar in New street
in which an interesting collection of old
fogies as one could find anywhere gather
to chat over old days in Wall street with
Jim McCormick, erstwhile favorite broker
of Jay Gould, and now dealer in "old
masters" and modern French paintings.
The most regular attendant at these meet-
ings is Benjamin, who is as familiar an
object at Jim's as the big Jacques on the
corner itself. Benjamin is a pathetic,
broken down looking old fellow, and few
who hear him chatting over old happen-
ings in the street, and who wonder, as
they listen, whence his intricate knowl-
edge can have come, know the real identity of
the old man.

Twenty years ago the individual who
now occupies so humble a place in the
thoughts of a few brokers was an impor-
tant personage. Benjamin was in those
days James P. Benjamin, a prosperous
Wall street financier, credited with the
possession of considerable more than the
coveted million and a trusted lieutenant
of old Commodore Vanderbilt. He had a
beautiful home, a wife and family and
was known as a daring operator and a man
"behind the scenes in finance." It is the
old story, that of his metamorphosis to his
present condition—the old story of a pal-
ladium of fortune valued in a day to
one of the periodical panics which are
responsible for so many sudden changes
from opulence to poverty.

Benjamin has taken his downfall philo-
sophically and seems now to live almost
entirely in the past. Many a tale he tells
of the days of the giants of finance, of
Vanderbilt, Gould and Jim Fisk. He par-
ticipated in the historical incident in which
the old commodore brought Jay Gould to
terms, on the occasion of the latter's at-
tempt to flood the market with illegal
freely issued stock while Vanderbilt was
attempting to corner the market. Benja-
min was the go-between, he acted for the
commodore and often tells how he tracked
Gould from his office to Delmonico's and
thence home and at last brought him to
terms. Benjamin's admiration for the
original Vanderbilt is unbounded. "The
smartest man this country has ever pro-
duced," he declares him to have been, and
when others talk of Gould he is fervent in
his comparison of Vanderbilt to the other
of the deadweight.

There are few things in this life on the
street Benjamin has not dabbled in for
speculative purposes. His earliest venture
was in grain, and in two years he amassed
a comfortable fortune in this alone. At
one time he was said to be worth con-
siderably over \$2,000,000, and now, well,
he has his newspaper and his tobacco and
a place to sleep, and he is content.

His case is only one out of many. A
few of those who embark on the sea of
speculation reach port safely, but most of
them are like Benjamin. They experience
fair weather for awhile and then founder
in a storm.—New York Press.

The Transportation of Perishable Food.
In no more commendable manner are modern
facilities of transportation emphasized
than in the safety with which perishable
food is conveyed from a great distance.
In this particular Australia, South America
and the United States are no farther
removed from Europe than a single province
formerly was from the capital of the
country of which it formed a part. Al-
geria is now supplying Paris markets with
canned meat. An extensive plant has been
created in that French colony for the kill-
ing and refrigerating of those animals,
and daily shipments are made to Paris.
The meat of the camel is described as not
unlike beef, with the tenderness of veal.
The hump is the choicest portion. Eggs
that formerly were gathered near the lo-
calities where they were sold now come
from distant points. Four million daily
are received in London from foreign coun-
tries. Most of them come from Russia.
They command in England twice the price
they bring in the home market. The ex-
port of eggs from Russia that in 1885
amounted to 925,000,000 increased in 1895
to 1,250,000,000. These are official figures.
The larger proportion of this product goes
to England. In addition great quantities
of dressed fowl are annually exported from
Russia to all European countries.—New
York Sun.

Saving a Client.
The ethics of the difference between the
professional opinion of a paid advocate
and the honest conviction of a learned
man were set forth by a well known En-
glish barrister who died recently. The
story is not to be found in the reminis-
cences which he published shortly before
his death. It was a case of murder, and
the client and counsel were closeted to-
gether.

"Smith," said the barrister, "of course
I know you didn't murder the man; but,
as a matter of fact, did you do it with the
butt of a revolver or with a stick?"
"Sir," said Smith, "I swear I am inno-
cent." "I know that perfectly well, but
you must tell me, for you did it with
a revolver I shall say to the prosecution,
'Produced the stick' and if you did it with
a stick I shall say, 'Produced the revolver.'
The client paused and scratched
his head meditatively. "It was the butt of
a revolver, sir." "That's right," said the
counsel. "I think I can get you off now."
—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Cure For Scandal.
Here is a cure for a terrible disorder of
the mouth, commonly called "scandal."
"Take of 'good nature' an ounce; of a
herb, called by the Indians 'mind your
business,' an ounce; mix these with a lit-
tle 'charity for others' and two or three
sprigs of 'keep your tongue between your
teeth.' Application: The symptoms are a
violent itching of the tongue and roof of
the mouth, which invariably takes place
while you are in company of a species of
animals called gossipers. When you feel a
fit of it coming on, take a spoonful of the
mixture, hold it in your mouth, which you
will keep closely shut till you get home,
and you will find a complete cure. Should
you apprehend a relapse keep a small bot-
tleful about you, and on the slightest
symptoms repeat the dose."—Philadelphia
Times.

Idealism and Realism.
Professor—What's the difference between
Idealism and realism?
Varsity Girl—Idealism is when you con-
template matrimony.
Professor—Yes, and realism?
Varsity Girl—You get that afterward.
—Philadelphia Review.

Perhaps if we could penetrate nature's
secrets we should find that what we call
weeds are more essential to the well being
of the world than the most precious fruit
or grain.—Hawthorne.

Tartar women have no noses Two
large nostrils, with a small protuberance
above, are made to answer the purpose just
as well as a civilized nasal appendage.

WATTERSON IN THE RED MILL.

The Kentucky Editor Sees a Famous Re-
sult in the French Capital.

By the light of day the Red Mill, for
that is its name in English, is but a poor
affair—squalid, squalid, with nothing
to signalize it except the elevated open
space in which it stands. Like some hor-
rid monster, recumbent and asleep from
dawn to twilight, no sooner does the sun
go out of the heavens and the stars begin
to shine than it yawns, rears, and with a
great howl springs to its feet, its eyes
flaming and its jaws agape, eager for its
prey. As your carriage mounts the hill
through a long, dark avenue you become
conscious of a lurid glare. You look
ahead. Before you is a place, or square,
brilliantly lighted only at the farther end.
There you behold a gorgeous electric dis-
play—a facade of white and golden globes
—and high above these the wings of a
great windmill slowly turning—for the
mills even of such false goddesses as reign
in Moulin Rouge grind slowly—the wings
being composed, of course, of myriads of
red electric lamps. The effect, though
sinister, is picturesque and novel.

You pay your 2 francs and enter. There
are a garden, a theater and a dance hall,
all opening, one into another, and when
you have tired of the indifferent concert
proceeding upon the stage you can go to
your pleasure and need not slip your boot
either in the garden or upon the balconies
on either side of the dance hall, where an
excellent band discourses very good music
of its kind. The costumes are varied and
often pretty. The less said of the wearers
the better.

For liquors both ladies and gentlemen
may and do come here with impunity.
One gets so used to the demimonde in
Paris that its ugliness ceases to be particu-
larly shocking or even to be particularly
observed. The other evening an old man
and an old woman, probably from Green
county, were sitting at a table looking on
the fantastic scene, the old woman with a
sort of fascinated delight. At last the old
man rose suddenly, and said he, "Come
along, Mandy, this ain't no fittin place for
such as we," and reluctantly the old woman
did as he said.

I have observed that women are more
impressed by what they see and hear at
Moulin Rouge than the men who come
here. Perhaps it is that there is in the
case of the women an appeal to the imagi-
nation which in the case of the men is
wanting, for a man must be callow, in-
deed, who finds anything in a place like
this to arouse other than his disgust. In-
deed, the woman, particularly the good
American woman, does not realize the full
meaning or the extent of all this depravity.
Her sense is lured by the fantastic. The
music, the lights, the color, the novelty,
catch her fancy. It is the thoughtful man,
who, knowing all, looks on with pity and
horror.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SAILBOAT SPIDERS.

The Queer Discovery That Was Made by
a Careful Observer.

It was reserved for Dr. McCook to dis-
cover a mode of locomotion used by some
spiders, but previously unknown to natu-
ralists. When studying the habits of cer-
tain water spiders, he shook the branches
of a tree that stood by the water's edge in
order to procure specimens. A number of
spiders fell, and all traveled back to shore
in ways familiar to the doctor, with the
exception of one spider, which seemed to
move across the surface of the water with-
out any motion of its legs.

When it approached the shore, the doc-
tor placed it far out on the pond again
and watched it more closely. In a few
moments it resumed its peculiar method of
travelling and he saw positively that it did
not use its legs. How, then, did it cross
the water? The gentle breeze blowing
against its body could hardly have driven
it at the rate it was going, for that it was
moving along at a fairly good pace was
evidenced by the little ripples which
streamed out on either side of the circle of
rigid legs.

It occurred to the doctor that perhaps
this little mariner was sailing under an
invisible sail. In other words, that per-
haps the spider had let out a number of
silk threads as the aeronaut spiders do,
and that, instead of carrying it through
the air, they caused it to skim rapidly over
the surface of the water.

As the curious little chap approached the
land again, the doctor held his cane out
about two feet above the spider. In a mo-
ment it came to a halt. The mystery was
solved. As he had suspected, the tiny
craft was really sailing under invisible
sails, and as they came into contact with
the doctor's cane they adhered to it so
firmly that by a sudden movement of the
stick the spider was lifted clear out of the
water.

It is just possible that a gossamer
thread runs from the tip of each leg to the
one next to it, thereby forming a diminutive
silk float for the spider to stand upon,
but on this there is no certainty. How-
ever, we could hardly ask for anything
more wonderful than a spider that is a
sailor, and his own sailboat, and his
own sailmaker, all in one.—Our Animal
Friends.

Are the Magyars Slaves?

French writers, from Balzac to Zola,
invariably speak of the Magyars as ces
peuples slaves. By what egregious error
in books on geography the French gift of
fine distinctions has been so utterly mis-
guided I do not know. A week's stay in
Hungary will teach any Frenchman that
of Magyar proverbs there is none better
known than the saying, "Tot mem omber
—Kasa nem etel"—that is, "A Slav is no
human being—millet pup is no food."
There is a radical difference between the
Slav and the Magyar—a difference more
pronounced than that between the Ger-
man and the French. The Hungarians
have adopted a few hundred vocables from
the Slav idioms, in the midst of which
they were living. That is all. It is like
the medieval nobleman borrowing a few
hundred zeechies from the obscure usurer.
It has influenced none of the vital organs
of the Hungarians, and they have amply
repaid it by allowing the meanness of
hundreds of their own words with the
unhappy squallings called Slovak
dialects. Nor are the Hungarians Ger-
mans.—Nineteenth Century.

Ambition.

Ambition becomes displeasing when it is
once satisfied. There is a reaction, and,
as our spirit, till our last sigh, is always
aiming toward some object, it falls back on
itself, having nothing else on which to
rest and having reached the summit it
longs to descend.—Cornell.

Corks.

On an average every champagne cork is
utilized for three separate bottles before it
gets broken or thrown aside as useless.
Waters receive about 2 shillings a pair for
them from the manufacturers and a shil-
ling a pair for soda water corks.—London
Graphic.

Indapo
Made a well
Man of Me.
THE GREAT
MINDOO REMEDY
Cures all
Nervous Diseases, Failing Memory,
Parasitic Sleeplessness, Nightly Emu-
tions, etc., caused by past abuses, gives vigor and rise
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keeps constantly on hand a full stock of
Foreign and Domestic
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housings to be obtained in this section of the
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or double, give him a call.

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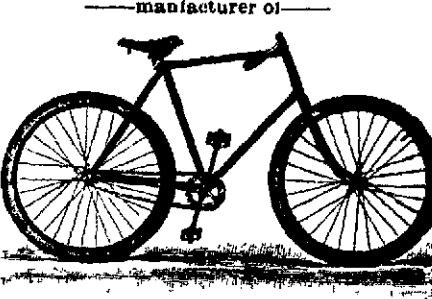
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For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., 12th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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Legals.
[1st pub. Aug. 19-5 ins.]
PROBATE NOTICE. State of Wisconsin, County Court for Portage County.—In Probate. In the matter of the will of Flora A. Hardy.
Notice is hereby given that at the regular term of the County Court, to be held in and for said county, at the Court House, in the city of Stevens Point, in said county, on the first Tuesday (being the 8th day) of October, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:
The application of Ellen McAuley to admit to probate the last will and testament of Flora A. Hardy, late of the city of Stevens Point, in said county, deceased, and for letters testamentary thereon to be issued to the said Ellen McAuley.
J. A. MURAT, County Judge.
Per J. A. McCARTHY, Register in Probate.

Notice of General Election.
STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Notice is hereby given that at a general election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the State of Wisconsin on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday, being the 3d day of November, A. D. 1896, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:
Twelve Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.
A Governor in place of William H. Upham, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.
A Lieutenant Governor in place of Emil Baensch, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.
A Secretary of State in place of Henry Casson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.
A State Treasurer in place of Sewell Peterson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.
An Attorney General in place of William H. Mylres, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.
A State Superintendent in place of John Q. Emery, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.
A Railroad Commissioner in place of Duncan McKenzie, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.
A Commissioner of Insurance in place of William A. Fricke, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.
A Representative in Congress for the Eighth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee and Door.
A Member of Assembly for the first Assembly District of Portage County, consisting of the towns of Canaan, Eau Claire, Hull, Sharon and the City of Stevens Point.
A Member of Assembly for the second Assembly District of Portage County, consisting of the towns of Albion, Almond, Amherst, Belmont, Buena Vista, Grant, Lanark, Lincoln, New Hope, Pine Grove, Plover, Stevens Point and Stockton.
Also, all county officers required by law to be chosen at said election.
Amendment to the Constitution:
Notice is further given that at said general election the following proposition is to be submitted to the people in pursuance of the requirements of Chapter 177 of the laws of 1895, which reads as follows:
Chapter 177, Laws of 1895.
An act to submit to the people an amendment to section 1, of article 10, of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin.
Whereas, At the biennial session of the legislature of this State for the year 1893, an amendment to the constitution of this state was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment was in the following language:
"Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That Section 1, Article 10, of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin be amended by striking out this sentence: 'Provided that the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.'"
The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:
Section 1. The foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, shall be submitted to a vote of the people of this State in the manner now provided by law for the submission of proposed amendments at the next general election in November, 1896.
Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.
Approved April 11, 1895.
Given under my hand and official seal at the Capital in the City of Madison, this 7th day of July, A. D. 1896.
[SEAL.] HENRY CASSON, Secretary of State.

To the County Clerk of Portage County, Wisconsin.
Portage County, County Clerk's Office, July 25, 1896.
A general election is to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts in this county on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday, being the 3d day of November, A. D. 1896, at which are to be elected the officers specified in the annexed copy of a notice from the Secretary of State. Also the following county officers to-wit:
A County Clerk in place of Chas. A. Lane, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.
A County Treasurer in place of Charles E. Webster, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.
A Sheriff in place of John Leahy, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.
A Coroner in place of W. O. Lamoreux, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.
A Clerk of the Circuit Court in place of W. J. Delaney, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.
A District Attorney in place of D. E. Frost, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.
A Register of Deeds in place of John Shipley, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1897.
A County Surveyor in place of Jelson Wheeler, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1897.
A County Superintendent of Schools in place of Gustave G. Hansen, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1897.
CHAS. A. LANE, County Clerk.

Legals.
[First pub. July 25-7 ins.]
NOTICE OF SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—State of Wisconsin. In Circuit Court for Portage County. J. G. Ford, plaintiff, vs. Mary Conithurst, defendant.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1896, the undersigned sheriff of said county, Wisconsin, will on the 12th day of September, 1896, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Stevens Point, in said Portage county, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described premises, to-wit: The west half of the north-west quarter, and the north half of the south-west quarter, of Section twenty-fourteen (14), in Township number twenty-two (22) North, of Range eight (8) East, in the county of Portage and state of Wisconsin.
Dated July 25th A. D. 1896.
JOHN LEAHY, Sheriff of Portage County, Wis.
CATE, SANBORN, LAMOREUX & PARK, Attys. for Plaintiff.

[First pub. Sept. 2-5 ins.]
ORDER FOR ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS In Probate—Portage County Court. In the matter of the estate of Ezra Mathewson, deceased.
Letters of administration on the estate of Ezra Mathewson, deceased, having been issued to Lois Dawley, It is Ordered that six months from and after this date be and are hereby allowed and limited for the creditors of said Ezra Mathewson, deceased, to present their claims for examination and allowance. Ordered further, that the claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by this court at the regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Stevens Point, March, A. D. 1887, and that notice thereof be given by publication of this order and notice for four weeks successively in The Gazette, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Stevens Point, in said county.
Dated September 1st, A. D. 1896.
By the Court.
JOHN A. MURAT, County Judge.
Per J. A. McCARTHY, Register in Probate.

[First pub. Sept. 18-6 ins.]
SUMMONS. IN CIRCUIT COURT—Portage County. Bertha D. Sand, Plaintiff, vs. Lloyd M. Sand, Defendant.
The State of Wisconsin to the said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure to do so judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.
Cate, Sanborn, Lamoreux & Park, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
P. O. Address, Stevens Point, Portage Co., Wisconsin.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Portage County, Wisconsin, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1896.
Cate, Sanborn, Lamoreux & Park, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[First pub. Sept. 18-6 ins.]
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Stevens Point, Wis., July 25th, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Stevens Point, Wis., on November 4th, 1896, viz: Morton S. Cook, H. E. No. 7459, for the N¹/₂ NW¹/₄ Sec. 10, Town 23 North, Range 7 East. He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Merit A. Stoddard, Oscar F. Seaman, Walter W. Wood and Henry Leherwood, all of Stevens Point, Wis.
LOUIS MARCHETTI, Register.

Legals.
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LOUIS MARCHETTI, Register.

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CURRAN HOUSE,
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H. & J. D. Curran, Proprietors.
This house is convenient to all the principal business houses in the city. Good Sample Rooms for traveling salesmen. Free bus to and from all trains.

Wanted—An Idea
Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your idea; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN W. BARNES & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.50 price list and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

The Broad Gauge
CHARACTER of the Northern Pacific Railroad and its officials is shown in the way it goes about preparing its tourist literature. Each year it issues a new edition of its "Wonderland" book, which is rewritten and contains entirely fresh and original matter. Mr. Chas. S. Fee, the General Passenger agent, believes in letting people know what a great country they have out there, and Mr. Wheeler, who writes these books, delights in hunting out new places and going through new experiences for the public's benefit, even at the risk of his neck. For instance, in 1894 he climbed Mt. Rainier, on the Pacific Coast, between 14,000 and 15,000 feet high, and related the story of the ascent in Sketches of Wonderland published in 1895. In 1895 he made a terrific climb in the Bitter Root Range in Montana, to hunt wild goats so that the sportsmen of the land might know where to go for such game. That a railroad company is ready to bear the heavy expense of such trips and a man is willing to make them for such purposes, is evidence that the books will be read as we well know these are. Send six cents in stamps to Mr. Chas. S. Fee, St. Paul, Minn., for Wonderland '96, and enjoy it as we have.

WELL SOLD TURTLE.

IT WAS OF THE SNAPPING KIND, AND THEREBY HANGS THIS TALE.

It Opened the Way For a Country Lad to Wall Street, a Rich Wife and Business Success—Qualities Displayed in a Small Transaction Which Pleased the Banker.

"I would not have minded John's action on the floor the other day," said a broker to a party of friends yesterday, "if he had not used such a tone of suspicion when he demanded more margin on certain stocks that I had with him in a loan."

"It's only his way, Charlie," said a hearer. "He didn't mean to injure you at all."

"Possibly he did not," said the first speaker. "It may have been due to the training that old Dutch banker—gave him and his innate desire to let nothing escape."

"When he and I were boys," Charlie continued, "I spent several summers on his father's farm out in Jersey. It was there that he met his partner, and there is a curious little story connected with their first business transaction, one in which he 'did' the old fellow, but at the same time endeavored himself to him."

"John and I had been fishing, and among other things had caught a snapping turtle that weighed about 20 pounds. We were carrying the snapper home tied to a stick, one having hold of each end of it, when we met the banker driving along in a buggy to his summer home."

"Our catch presented a good appearance, and the old fellow stopped to inquire about it, as he had never seen so large a turtle before except in the market. He asked what we were going to do with it, and we told him what delicious soup it would make. At once he wanted it and offered 50 cents for it. I was for accepting the 50 cents, but not so John. He felt that he had a customer and held out for \$1, and he got it."

"Old—was a little afraid of the snapper's jaws, but John and I bridled the turtle by passing a bit of fishing line around it and between its jaws and so tied its head well back under its shell. We then received our silver dollar, tossed the snapper under the seat of the old man's buggy, and he drove off with it."

"As he did so I started on toward home, but John sat by the roadside."

"What are you waiting for?" I said.

"The snapper," said John.

"It's gone," said I.

"Mebbe it is, and mebbe it ain't. Wait a minute and watch the old man," said he.

"And sure enough, before the old man had gone half a mile we heard him yell and then saw him jump from his buggy."

"John rolled on the grass and laughed nearly as loudly as the old man had yelled."

"Picking himself up, he said, 'Let's go get our snapper.'"

"I'd rather have the dollar," I said.

"What's the matter with having both?" he replied, and tossing me the dollar and telling me to remain where I was he started up the road after the old man, who was afraid to go near his buggy, for the snapper had bitten through its bridle, had nipped the old man's shins and had taken undisputed possession of the buggy."

"He found the old fellow in a state of consternation, swearing at the snapper in the most expressive German at his command and rubbing his shins at the same time."

"What you sell me—de devil?" asked the old man.

"No, a nice fat, juicy snapper," said John, and I sold him too cheaply, too. He'll make delicious soup and plenty of it."

"Donnerwetter! Soup! I'll haf no soup! Gif me my tollar and take de brute."

"I haven't your dollar. Charley has it back there in the road. Take the snapper to him, and I guess he'll give you the tollar."

"Me! Me take dat eatin' ting? I wouldn't get into that puggy now for a quarter cent any. Get 'im out and keep the tollar."

"It was like rolling off a log for John to take a stick, prod the snapper and jerk him to the ground as soon as he had fastened his jaws upon it. Old Dutchy, as we called him, jumped into his buggy as soon as the snapper reached the ground and drove hurriedly away."

"Of course I rejoined John, and we soon had his snappership swinging from our stick. We walked home in triumph, with the dollar in one pocket and the snapper, metaphorically, in the other. Our joke was too good to keep, and that night we related it to all who visited the mill."

"The old man bore us no ill will, but still he never wanted to buy any more of our 'schnappers,' although he occasionally stopped to look at them from the seat of his buggy when he met us carrying them home."

"John and I were sitting on the mill steps one evening when the old man drove up. He stopped, asked John to ride with him, and together they drove off. They were gone about an hour. That night John said, 'I'm going to be a banker.'"

"You—going to be a banker! What nonsense!" I exclaimed.

"Nonsense or not, it's a fact. The old man tonight asked me to take a position with him. I told him I knew nothing of the business and would be a failure."

"You po a failure!" he said. "You, who haf sold me a snapper and haf got my tollar and my schnapper! Dot is too funny. You come vit me. I vant you, and some day I put you on de exchange. You judge human nature, and you know animal nature. De bulls and de bears is de place for you."

"John went with the old man and ever since has had the dollar in one hand and the snapper on the stick in the other. He married the old man's daughter, got into the firm and now owns the whole concern."—New York Times.

ALASKA'S BELL SHAPED MOUNT.

From One Point of View It Looks as Though Fashioned by Man.

When the Alaska steamer are getting toward Sitka, they go through a passage way known as Finlanson's canal, and if they happen to pass a certain point in the daytime a most unusual looking mountain can be seen. It has been named the "bell shaped mountain," and a more appropriate cognomen could not be found.

This peak, which has always been one of the sights for tourists, occupies a most unusual position. It is directly in the center of the channel and when the steamer is going northward seems to block farther progress. For several miles before the mountain is reached the passageway is not any too wide, and steep mountains come close to the water's edge on both sides. They seem to join the lower portion of the bell shaped mountain and form an impassable barrier across the roadway.

As the steamer is heading directly for the mountain it shows to the best advantage. Rising abruptly from the mirrorlike surface of the water, it rears its head about 1,000 feet toward the sky and reveals the most perfect symmetry in its outline. The sides slope inward, and on the top there is a little knoll, the whole combination forming a perfect bell.

If this mountain is seen in the early morning, when the steamer is about five miles away, it will appear silhouetted against the sky. The edges look clean and sharp cut, and it is hard to believe that it is not the work of human hands. It really looks like a monster bell placed in the channel.

The sides of this mountain are covered with a thick growth of pine trees, and, as the steamer draws near, it loses some of its peculiar appearance. The vessel keeps head on as if to run it down, but when quite close makes a sharp turn to port and passes through a channel so narrow that it is possible to throw a stone on the mountain from the deck. The mountain is much longer than wide and does not look the least like a bell as soon as the steamer has passed so that it can be seen over the stern.

Navigators in that part of the world consider it a great accomplishment to be able to sail around this mountain. The wind and tides are variable, and many skippers often give up the attempt, after remaining in the same spot for days, and take the outside passage.—San Francisco Sun.

A SWISS MOUNTAIN STORM.

A Tourist Passed Through It on His Way to Lucerne Cathedral.

From Interlachen we went over the Brunig pass together to Lucerne. While crossing Lake Lucerne we were favored with a mountain storm. It came up suddenly. The sun was shining brightly when the storm burst upon us, the thunder crashing terrifically, the rain pouring down in torrents, the wind blowing furiously, the setting sun tingling the clouds with red, the rain looking like blood. I never saw anything more terribly beautiful. The storm passed over in a few minutes, the wind bundling up one great cloud and rolling it along the face of the Righi like a huge ball.

I can speak of only one thing in Lucerne—the great organ in the cathedral. The sun was shining brightly when we went in. After waiting a few minutes the organist began. I do not know the name of the selection. I was not at first particularly impressed. I only just enjoyed the music. Very soon, however, the music changed. It was evidently representing a storm. We could hear the first sighing of the wind, then it would die away, and there was a pattering of raindrops, then the wind rising and low murmurs of thunder. All at once a crash of thunder, the wind seemed to be driving everything before it, the rain poured down in torrents. I looked out of the door to see whether or not a sudden storm had come up. The sun was shining brightly. Suddenly it seemed to me that a voice said: "Peace! Be still!" The storm died away. It seemed as though I could see the clouds breaking away, the sun coming out. A beautiful hymn of praise was sweetly chanted. I looked to see where the choir was. There was no choir, it was all the organ. It filled us all with a feeling of awe, and when the organ stopped we stole out quietly, and even after we were in the open air we felt as though we hardly ought to speak aloud.—Treasure Trove.

Disraeli's Retirement.

In 1876 Mr. Disraeli was raised by the queen to the peerage under the title of Lord Beaconsfield, and he left the house of commons before the news of his elevation to the house of lords had been made public. His withdrawal from the stage where he had played so long the leading part in a manner obviously devised to avoid any sort of ovation was in accordance with the dignity which characterized the remaining years of his life after the defeat of the Conservatives when the general election of 1880, in consequence of the Midlothan campaign, had terminated his public career. No applicant for his opinions on any subject ever received a postal card from Lord Beaconsfield. No speech was ever made by him at railway stations.

He died in 1881 as he had lived—alone, a stranger amid a strange people. After his death his memory became to English Conservatives an object of almost sentimental affection; to English Radicals it remained an object of never falling animosity. But to Englishmen of all politics, to Conservatives and Liberals alike, his life continues to be a constant puzzle, an unsolved enigma.—Quarterly Review.

Rubies.

The finest rubies are still kept in Asia. The Great Mogul had 108 large rubies in his throne, and among them was one weighing 2 1/2 ounces.

Of European rubies Charles the Bold, that luckless son of a fortunate father, had three rubies called the Three Brothers, of perfect color and worthy size. They passed into the possession of James I, who sent them to "Baby Charles." There is a large heart shaped balas ruby in the English crown. It has been neither cut nor polished, is only semitransparent and is of a dark red, like a morocco cherry. Austria had, or has, an oriental ruby the size of a hen's egg, and Queen Elizabeth showed Sir James Melville one as big as a racket ball. Runjeet Singh had a large ruby with the names of many kings engraven on it. Among them was that of Aurangzeb. A king of Persia had one which he prized at the value of a city, or even a kingdom. It was a table cut balas ruby of a beautiful color, of at least a finger's breadth.—New York Dispatch.

Final Token.

"Poor Dick is gone. He was a devoted cyclist, wasn't he?"

"Yes, indeed. He left a will stating that he was to be cremated and used to help out on our new cipher path."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GOLD MINES OF GUIANA.

No One Knows Whether There Are Any in the Disputed Territory.

There are today in what is probably indisputable British territory placer gold washings of value. Here an industrious man, if successful, can make handsome day's wages by his labor, but nothing more. The formation is known as pocket gold. In other words, the action of water has brought from some place gold, which has collected in pockets, so that when one of these is found the finder is well rewarded for his labor. But as yet in no place have sufficiently extensive deposits of gold been found to warrant the construction of the necessary works and the employment of hydraulic machines for use in obtaining the gold. This, therefore, prevents the entering of capital, the formation of large interests and the production of gold in much quantity.

The Callao mine, which is the one great exception, began with a capitalization of \$60,000, of which a portion represented the concession and the land. For four years it was operated without yielding dividends, while in the next period of 20 years it distributed \$15,000,000 in dividends and the same amount of stock. After that period, so far as I am aware, no authentic information exists. Now, however, it is believed that the mine is worked out. Apparently the "pocketing" formation also appeared in this mode, for the story is told that the lode ended one day, and no man could say whether it went. It did not run out; it simply stopped. One theory is that an earthquake disturbance caused a break, the lost portion being either lifted up or lowered down or moved sideways; so that it cannot be told where it is. Therefore, in the disputed territory there may or may not be valuable goldfields. No one really knows.—W. Nephew King in Century.

It is not unusual for druggists to recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their customers. Many of them have used it themselves, or in their families and know from personal experience its great value in the treatment of coughs, colds and croup. They know too that their customers are their best friends and naturally wish to give them the most reliable medicine they have for those ailments. Messrs. Daugherty Bros., prominent druggists of Indiana, Pa., say, "We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than of any other cough syrup, and always take pleasure in recommending it to our customers." Mr. H. M. Urey, the popular druggist at Fredonia, Pa., who has sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for several years, says, "I can truly say that it is the best cough medicine in the market." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle at H. D. McCulloch Co. sep

Coal! Coal! Coal!!!

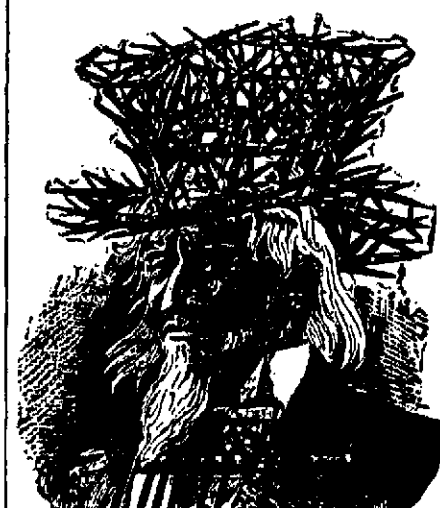
I am now prepared to take orders for coal for the coming season, the same to be delivered at any time after the 1st of August. The patronage of the public is solicited. Come and see me before placing your orders. Now is the time to buy.
A. G. GREEN.

Ruckien's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by the H. D. McCulloch Co.

DR. RUST'S COTTON ROOT AND PENNYROYAL PILLS Original and Genuine. Always ask for Dr. Rust's Cotton Root and Pennyroyal Pills. They never fail and never injure. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by mail on receipt of price. The genuine for sale only by H. D. McCulloch Co., Wholesale and Retail Agents, Stevens Point.

FROM No. 2. Campaign Edition: THE ARENA.



Uncle Sam's Crown of Thorns.

"I will not add to press down upon the bleeding brow of labor this crown of thorns."
WILLIAM J. BURNETT, BAYAM, Chicago, July 9, 1896.

All voters should read the Campaign Edition of The Arena, which began with the June issue and runs to November (6 months), price,

ONE DOLLAR.

Send your subscription to Business Office of this paper.

WANTED men and women at once. \$25.00 a week easily made taking orders for the Campaign Edition of The Arena. Secure your territory at once, address ARENA PUBLISHING COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all PATENT BUSINESS attended to, for MODERATE FEES. Our office is opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON. Send MODEL, DRAWING or PHOTO

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

Arrival and departure of trains from Stevens Point.

GOING NORTH.

Train	Departure	Arrival
Passenger No. 1	1:30 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
Passenger No. 2	3:15 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Marshfield Local	1:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Passenger No. 3	1:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Passenger No. 4	1:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.

Train	Departure	Arrival
Passenger No. 5	1:30 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
Passenger No. 6	3:15 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Marshfield Local	1:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Passenger No. 7	1:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Passenger No. 8	1:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

Train	Departure	Arrival
Passenger No. 9	1:30 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
Passenger No. 10	3:15 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Marshfield Local	1:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Passenger No. 11	1:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Passenger No. 12	1:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.

Freight Division.

Train	Departure	Arrival
Passenger No. 13	1:30 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
Passenger No. 14	3:15 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Marshfield Local	1:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Passenger No. 15	1:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Passenger No. 16	1:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.

Freight Trains.

Train	Departure	Arrival
Passenger No. 17	1:30 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
Passenger No. 18	3:15 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Marshfield Local	1:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Passenger No. 19	1:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Passenger No. 20	1:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.

EXPLANATION.

* Daily.
* Daily except Sunday.
* Nos. 5 and 6 run between Chicago, Milwaukee and Eau Claire.
* Nos. 1 and 2 will have buffet parlor cars between Marshfield and Milwaukee.
* H. F. Whitcomb, Gen. Mgr.
* J. C. Pond, Asst. Mgr.

GREEN BAY & WESTERN R. R. CO.

Time table taking effect Sunday, July 1st, 1906.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Train	Leave, Passenger	Arrive, Passenger
1	2:35 P. M.	6:50 A. M.
2	9:35 P. M.	11:35 A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Train	Leave, Passenger	Arrive, Passenger
3	8:15 A. M.	3:31 P. M.
4	7:45 A. M.	3:31 P. M.

S. W. CHAMBERLAIN, GEN. Supt.

The Gazette.

MEEHAN.

Robbie Morrison visited his mother at this place, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Slack visited friends at Stevens Point, the last of the week.

Peter Mallison, of your city, is laying a stone foundation for Andrew Lutz's new barn.

Mrs. Will. Borroughs and children, of Plainfield, are visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Munger, for a few days.

The U. B. Sunday school had a picnic, Saturday, on the bank of the Wisconsin, which was largely attended. All report an enjoyable time.

JUNCTION CITY.

Farmers will do well to hold their potatoes this year.

A new school room will be built here as soon as possible.

Frank Beards intends to move his family here from Edgar in a few days.

A great many people went from here to see Buffalo Bill, at Stevens Point.

One department of our public schools commenced Monday last. Why the other departments does not open remains a mystery.

Hotel men here are getting too much like the average politician—a little too greedy. Passengers as a rule do not care to be forced to go to a hotel.

O. Voyer was for a time Saturday dangerously ill with strangled hernia, but by the united efforts of Drs. Perry and von Neupert, he was brought out all right.

Quite a number of people came down from Marshfield, Saturday, intending to go to Wausau to see the wild west show, but were disappointed and returned to Marshfield on the evening train.

Its amazing how every four years politicians wake up to the fact that they love the laboring man. After Nov. 3d most of them would steal a poor man's shirt. Every day we hear the customary argument on our streets as to what such and such a party did for the laborer.

School Reports.

Report of school Dist. No. 2, town of Buena Vista, for month ending Sept. 12, 1896: No. of days taught, 20; No. of pupils enrolled, 24; average daily attendance, 22. Names of those not present during the month: Zita and Alice Bowman, Amy Brooks, Johnnie Dakens, Sarah Kirby, Pearl and Roy Fletcher, Ella Dunn, Maggie Griffith, Bessie Parmer, Lizzie and Charley Rusch, Moses and Willie Ryan, Edie Worden, Bertha Yankee, Robert Newby. No. not absent during the term, 13.

ANNA R. YOUNG, Teacher.

Frost Holding Off.

Farmers and gardeners of this vicinity have enjoyed an unusually long season without frost this year. Last year we had a premature spring, and most people planted their gardens early, only to have everything destroyed by frost in the latter part of May. The apple crop of this county was almost a total failure, while all tender plants, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, etc., had to be planted over again, the first ones having been killed by the late frost. This spring the planting season opened somewhat later, but as we were not visited by any killing frosts, and our gardeners, having profited by their sad experience of last year, and also had plenty of rain, we can boast of as abundant a crop of all our crops, except potatoes, as we were blessed with in any year. Up to date no frost has visited this section and pasturing is excellent.

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ROBERT CAMPBELL.

FREE COINAGE FACTS.

It has been so often claimed by the advocates of the gold standard that the silver dollar was never demonetized and that the "crime of '73" was never committed, that to satisfy my own doubts I have made some researches and have thereby gleaned some facts that may be useful to others as they have been to myself, and I have found that which has led me to believe that the silver dollar was demonetized according to the general acceptance of the term, and in the same sense that the gold mohur of British India was demonetized by the East India Company, and if at the present time silver is any better than greenbacks, silver certificates or other credit or token money, then it lies in some quality not evident to the ordinary individual.

The silver dollar of the constitution was made the unit of value in unmistakable terms, and its weight and fineness was clearly defined to be 371 grains of pure silver or 412 grains of standard silver.

That was the fixed weight and quality of the silver to constitute a dollar and this dollar was the unit, and all smaller or subsidiary coins were to be counted from this unit and to be exact fractional parts of it.

The free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver was the law prior to 1873.

The ratio was fixed at 15 to 1 in 1792 and so remained up to 1834, when an act of congress, supplemented by another three years later, fixed the ratio at 16 to 1, but in the adjustment of this ratio the unit of value was not changed, the gold dollars being recoined in a lighter weight, so that 16 pounds of silver in the coins should be equal to 1 pound of gold in the coins.

In this transaction the unit of value remained unchanged, and was the silver dollar up to the "crime of '73," when an act to revise our coinage laws was passed, in which the unit clause was changed and in place of silver, gold was substituted.

The crime was perpetrated in the following words, which any person taking the trouble to look up the law referred to, may read for himself: "That the gold coin of the United States shall be a one dollar piece, which at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains shall be the unit of value."

It is repeatedly stated also that but \$8,000,000 of silver was coined prior to '73, which is used as an argument to show that silver was not in demand. This statement is but half of the truth, for there was \$105,000,000 of silver coined in the United States prior to '73, of which but eight million were in the form of silver dollars and the remainder, or ninety-seven million, was coined into halves, quarters and dimes. Besides this there was estimated to be one hundred million of foreign silver coins in use in the country prior to 1860, which had been by different acts of congress made legal tender for "all debts and demands." This means that instead of there being but \$8,000,000 of silver in use in the United States prior to '73, there was the neat sum of \$205,000,000.

The figures compiled by Mulhall, the noted English statistician, gives the following figures in relation to the comparative world-production of gold and silver: In 1800 there was coined and uncoined 32 tons of silver to one of gold, and the comparative production of silver continually decreased until 1880, when it was 18 tons of silver to one of gold, and that proportion holds up to 1890.

The director of the United States mint states that since 1850 the world has produced less silver than gold, while during the first fifty years of the century there was 87 per cent. more silver produced than gold.

Again, our gold standard friends claim that silver is not the "money of the constitution." If not, why is it clearly stated that "no state shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts"? This is laid down in Art. I, Sec. 10, of the constitution. What does this mean if it does not define the money of the constitution?

Next week, if the editor of this paper kindly allows me the space, I will try to show by evidence heretofore unquestioned, that during 200 years the parity of the two metals has been maintained so nearly perfect that at no time has there been a greater variation than about two points, and that the commercial ratio was never, during that time, lower than 1 to 14.14 and never higher than 1 to 16.25.

STUDENT.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given to those indebted to me to call on or before Oct. 15th, 1896, and pay part if not the whole of their accounts, as I must have the money by that time.

Arnott, Wis., Sept. 3, 1896.

J. DOANE.

Dr. A. P. Sawyer, I had catarrh and diabetes and pain in right shoulder, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, and a general feeling of weakness. I am fifty-five years old, but your Family Cure has made me feel young and well. C. Simpson, 105 Edwards St., Decatur, Ill.

Taylor Bros. sell it.

IT MEANS BUSINESS.

The Journal in its issue of Sept. 11 has finally discovered a way out of the acknowledged depression in business and to utilize all the water power in paying manufacturing enterprises; and the remedy in its judgment is very simple and speedily available. It concedes there is plenty of money, but that it is locked up in banks and cannot be induced to invest in business under a free trade and free silver policy. We wonder how long it took our versatile neighbor to evolve these ideas so monstrously ludicrous. In the first place, the country is not under free trade, but under a tariff nearly as protective as the McKinley tariff, which was buried out of sight and beyond the possibility of resurrection by the people after "prosperity" under it for nearly four years, and was succeeded by the present tariff, the average duties of which are not exceeding five per cent. lower than the McKinley tariff. Was there prosperity under the McKinley tariff? What was the condition of labor? Let the bread riots and strikes without number in the iron and manufacturing districts, answer in chorus with the use of the military, the shedding of blood and the conditions of poverty and destitution of laborers and their families by reason of insufficient wages, while at the same time the Carnegies and their ilk were building million dollar castles on the Friths of Scotland with the difference between what labor earned for them and what they paid for it. "Increase of manufactures if there can be surety the market is for the American." For God sake why don't Americans take what is manufactured now in America, and what sort of prosperity would follow if no other market could be reached? We sold in foreign countries for want of a home market hundreds of millions of home-made goods, American goods. We reach every clime with our agricultural implements, up to the millions, not in American ships always, or frequently perhaps, but by American shippers. The country has been under the single gold basis for near a quarter of a century, and why has not the water powers been occupied, and why is not the large amount of unemployed money invested in business long ere this? We will tell our neighbor why. The standard money of the country, the money of ultimate redemption, that which measures all commodities, is in the control of "money bags" and worth more in money with which to manipulate the finances of nations than to invest in utilizing water powers. It is held for just such transactions as this country was obliged to submit to when Cleveland and Carlisle farmed out to Morgans and Belmont the job of protecting the gold reserve, by which they netted to themselves nearly ten millions of dollars, and brought the blush of shame to the cheek of every true American. Those transactions of the depletion and maintaining the gold reserve show very plainly how completely the government is in the clutches of the gold barons and their ability to control the standard money of the country, gold, because of its small quantity in comparison with the needs of business, and how such a thing could never happen with the double standard of silver and gold, because of the larger volume of the two. It could not happen even now but for the utter subservience of the government to the behests of the money kings. All that was necessary to do to preserve the gold reserve in the treasury was to answer the demands for gold with silver dollars, in which the securities upon which the treasury was depleted of its gold were payable at the option of the government. It would have utilized our silver dollars; it would have protected the gold reserve, prevented stringency in the money markets and restored confidence in business circles, thereby stimulating business and prices; it would have favored every possible desirable condition, given force and effect to the law, giving to the people the option of paying in gold or silver, as the very condition had arisen which congress saw might arise, when the secretary of the treasury might exercise the privilege of paying in silver. But the syndicate would have been deprived of making ten millions by the manipulation of the gold reserve. "Wait for a McKinley tariff" to build up factories and make prosperous times, when nobody expected tariff legislation of the McKinley stripe can be had during his term of office, if elected, (which nobody believes will happen except (Usher and Watrous) by reason of the political complexion of the Senate. Meantime the dance of the money squeezer goes merrily on, gold appreciates in value as compared with products, money is scarcer and scarcer, requiring more bushels to buy a dollar, until general bankruptcy seizes upon everybody but the man of money. Taxes keep up in volume, debts grow due and interest accumulates, while the farmer's products as certainly and surely shrink in value. Think of paying debts with rye at 30 cents and oats at 10 to 15 cents and money 8 per cent. Now, Mr. Journal, can you think of a more speedy remedy for present ills? and while you are thinking let us suggest silver and gold, the long cherished doctrine of your party and its candidate, until Hanna threw his strong arms around you and swerved the G. O. P. into the money changers' pool of corruption.

Errone alone buys of America \$80,000,000 a year of silver. If silver were demonetized and this silver coined and kept at home, how long would the price of silver remain depreciated in foreign countries?

If a small bottle of Shaker Digestive Cordial does you no good, don't buy a large one.

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." It's not good for everybody, only for the thin, pale, sick, weak and weary. For those who are starving for want of digested food. For those who cannot get fat and strong, because their stomachs do not work as they ought to.

These are the people, millions of them, whom Shaker Digestive Cordial will cure. Food makes strength, muscle, brain, blood, energy—after it is digested. If not digested it will do you no good at all.

Shaker Digestive Cordial helps your stomachs to digest your food and cures indigestion permanently. When you've tried a small bottle you can tell.

Sold by druggists. Trial bottle 10 cents.

Business was suspended in Ashland last Saturday afternoon and everybody went to see Buffalo Bill.

On the 10th and 12th pages of this issue are the letters of W. J. Bryan accepting the nominations of the Democratic and silver parties. They should be carefully read by every voter and citizen.

The gold Democrats will not put up a separate state ticket, so it was decided at a meeting of the committee, last week. This was brought about, it is supposed, mainly by the refusal of Gen. Bragg to be a candidate for governor.

Even before Judge Cate had concluded to accept the nomination for Congress, or before the Journal was informed of that fact, which will not be until they read this paper today, it commences to open its mud batteries on his candidacy, and a repetition of twenty and twenty-two years ago may be expected.

The opposition press in the 9th congressional district are blundering in belaboring W. W. O'Keefe as a "labor agitator," as though it were a crime to fight the battles of labor or labor organizations in their endeavors to better themselves or their condition. The "agitator" will be heard from in November.

A WRITER to the Journal from Amherst, signing himself "Scandinavian," sounds a warning to the Republicans of the 2nd assembly district unless they nominate L. L. Loberg for the assembly, saying, "we be unto you candidates for county offices if our will is not recognized." This is certainly a new way of introducing a candidate to the favorable consideration of a convention, and may rather prejudice Mr. Loberg's chances.

The Democrats of New York are holding their state convention at Albany today, and it will be one of the greatest conventions in the history of the party in that state. The Chicago platform will be unanimously ratified. Tammany went to the convention with five special trains. The old leaders, John C. Sheehan, Senator Murphy and scores of others will be there to assist in making wise selections and advise harmony through the coming struggle.

The so-called "straw vote" on railroad trains, in palace cars, and in the lobbies of metropolitan and other hotels, does not indicate anything as to the final result on election day. The wealthy classes, it is well known, are in favor of the election of McKinley, and these are the fellows that roll over the country in Pullman coaches. The other fellows, the Bryan followers, stay at home, work in the field, at the bench, or behind the counter. When you read of a "straw vote" look upon it with distrust.

No UTTERANCE during the campaign has been more pleasing to the friends of Mr. Bryan, than these words of Senator Teller in a speech at Morrison, Ill. Senator Teller said: "I think I know every man in public life among the Democrats who had the slightest claim to a nomination, and I say to you here now, after an acquaintance of more than seven years with Mr. Bryan, and a pretty close acquaintance with him, too, that in the whole ranks of the democracy there was not a man better equipped and more worthy of nomination than he."

JAMES L. NORRIS, assistant treasurer of the Democratic national committee, and president of the Jackson Democratic Association of Washington, made a fiery speech before the latter organization last week, in which he said: "If the candidates named by the true and only Democratic party at Chicago are to be elected, we must not waste any time in the states that opposed the war of 1812. There was the peace faction then, as there is the gold faction now. There was legalized state smuggling then, defrauding the nation, as there is the illegal syndicate despoiling the Federal treasury now; they had Quineys then who declared for the separation of the states, 'amicably,' if we can, and violently if we must; they had a British party then, as we have a Morgan-Rothschild syndicate now, to destroy the credit of the nation that profits accrete to the syndicate; the pulpit then thundered against the war, as it thunders against genuine patriotism today."

Shaker Digestive Cordial helps your stomachs to digest your food and cures indigestion permanently. When you've tried a small bottle you can tell.

Sold by druggists. Trial bottle 10 cents.

Pay Only Your Own Bills.

In dealing here the cash customer is not taxed to help to support the credit customer, who does not pay. Here all are on one level—all are cash customers. There's quite a saving in that—losses, interest, expense of book-keeping and collecting—and as we buy for cash also, we are able to give you a better dollar's worth than most people.

Cor. Clark Street and Strong's Ave.

Geo. Cate.

CALL FOR IT TO-DAY:

THE Butterick Fashion Sheet

FOR OCTOBER.

It can be had for the asking.

THE DELINEATOR

is still One Dollar a year.

Now embellished with hand-colored plates, and is in new dress this month.

Give us your subscriptions. You can have it mailed direct to your address.

FRENCH, CAMPBELL & CO.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

Now In The City.

Prof. E. Andrus Titus, of Boston, Mass., Magnetic Healer and Clairvoyant Psychic, has rooms on Church street, rear of the Episcopal church, where for a short time only he will give magnetic treatment and massage; also readings on life, business and health. Treatment of patients at home when desired. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no charge.

Lost or Stolen.

A reward of \$5.00 will be paid for the return of a small pug dog, lost or stolen last Friday, and no questions asked. Has a dark stripe in face and along the back. Answers to the name of Dock. HENRY BENDER, owner, Stevens Point.

A positive guarantee to cure or money returned will be found with each \$1.00 box or bottle of Dr. Sawyer's Family Cure or Pills manufactured after this date. Sold by Taylor Bros.

Dr. A. P. Sawyer:—For eleven years I suffered greatly, and I thank God and you that have at last found relief. By the use of your Family Cure I have been entirely cured.—Mrs. H. Schoening, Altamont, Ill.

Sold by Taylor Bros.

Dr. A. P. Sawyer:—For four years I was in miserable health and was given up as incurable. I cannot say enough in praise of your Family Cure. Anyone wishing to correspond with me can do so.—Mrs. Anna Brinkfield, Allen, Mich.

Sold by Taylor Bros.

RUPTURE

Rupture appears in as great a variety of cases as any other ailment. The greatest experience and judgment are required to locate and thoroughly understand each individual case. Our MR. CHAS. CLUTHE who is the inventor of 27 patented improvements on trusses, has, we are confident, the most complete and adjusted measures for RUPTURED PROSTATE GLAND than any other.

MAN IN AMERICA. One glance at your case, and with his extensive selection of trusses and parts at hand, he can mould to your body a truss which leaves you free—NO BELTS, NO UNDERGAPS, LIGHT, WATERPROOF and by which HE DEFIES THE RUPTURE HE CANNOT HOLD WITH CASE. Instructions are obeyed RUPTURE CURED IN 3 months. CHILDREN if otherwise healthy CURED IN 6 weeks.

MR. CLUTHE visits the following places, on which you may fully depend:—Examination Free.

Place	Day
Hotel Florence	Saturday, September 16.
Durran House	Mon. & Tues, September 17-18.
Lincoln House	Wednesday, Sept. 19.
Belle Hotel	Tues. and Fri. Sept. 24-25.
Murdock House	Saturday, September 26.
Beaumont House	Tues. & Wed. September 28-30.

In the mechanical treatment of DEFORMITIES, in which not alone is required a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the human frame but also a practically mechanical nature, the presence of Mr. Cluthe in this neighborhood should be considered as important to every DEFORMED.

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313 WOODWARD AVENUE. DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

(let pub. Sept. 16—ins. 7.)

SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION.—In S. Circuit Court, Portage County. M. Kielbasinski, plaintiff vs. Peter Brili, defendant. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of the above court in the above entitled cause, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1896, to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, as the property of the defendant, Peter Brili, and shall on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1896, at the Sheriff's office in the Court House, in the city of Stevens Point, in Portage county, Wisconsin, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder at public auction and vendue, the following described real estate, situated in Portage county, Wisconsin, to-wit: All the right, title and interest which the said defendant, Peter Brili, had on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1896, the date of judgment herein, or which he may have since acquired in and to the south half (½) of the south-west quarter (¼) of Section number two (2), in Township number twenty-two (22) North, of Range number seven (7) East, also the north-east quarter (¼) of the north-east quarter (¼) of Section number nine (9), in Township number twenty-two (22) North, of Range number seven (7) East, together with all the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Dated Sept. 15th, 1896.

JOHN LEAHY,
Sheriff of Portage County.
W. F. COLLINS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Bryan Accepts Silver Party Nomination.

Speech of acceptance delivered at the State Capitol, Lincoln, Sept. 9.

"Mr. Groot, Chairman, and others, members of the notification committee of the silver party:

"I beg to reply at this time without the formality of a letter. The platform adopted by the silver party contains but one plank, and that plank, the plank upon the silver question, is identical in substance with the silver plank of the Chicago platform.

Accepts the Nomination.

"As I have already discussed that plank at length it will not be necessary to enter into any extended discussion at this time. I beg to answer the committee that I accept the nomination tendered by them on behalf of the Silver party in the spirit in which that nomination was presented. I can appreciate the feeling which animated those who assembled in that convention. I can appreciate the hesitation with which those assembled there turned their backs upon the party with which they had been associated.

Principle Stronger Than Party.

"I know something of the strength of party ties, and because I was in a position where I looked forward to a possibility of like action on my own part I can appreciate the depths of a conviction that led them to place the interests of their country above the welfare of their party. More than a year ago, when we were engaged in a struggle to bring the Democratic party to an endorsement of free coinage, the question was put to me whether, in case of failure, I would support the Democratic nominee if he were a gold standard advocate running upon a gold standard platform.

Would Leave an Erring Party.

"I never believed that such action was probable in the Democratic party then, but when those who questioned me were not content with probabilities and asked again whether in that event I would support the nominee, I said, as you will remember, under no circumstances would my vote be given to a man who would, in the Executive office, use his influence to fasten the gold standard upon the American people. (Great applause.)

"I stood where the members of that silver convention stood, and, like them, would rather have the approval of my conscience than the approval of all the world. My convictions upon this subject are not shallow convictions. I may be in error. None of us can claim infallibility. But I believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy against the human race. (Great applause.)

Republicans Were for Free Silver.

"The Republican platform of 1888 denounced the Democratic administration for having attempted to degrade silver. And in 1891, on the 12th of February, in Memorial Hall, Toledo, O., at the Lincoln day banquet, the present candidate for president upon the Republican ticket used the words which I shall now read to you. I have found these words published in a Toledo paper, and they have been published so long without correction that we may safely assume that he was correctly reported. If he hereafter denies the correctness of this report I shall hasten to do him justice by retracting these words. These are the words which he is said to have used:

What He Stood On.

"I would no sooner join the ranks of those whose purpose it is to fasten that upon the American people than to enlist in an army that was marching to attack my home and destroy my family. (Great applause.) I say, there-

The Life of an Ant.

Sir John Lubbock, the naturalist, has been experimenting to find out how long the common ant would live if kept out of harm's way. On August 8, 1888, an ant which had been thus kept and tenderly cared for, died at the age of fifteen years, which is the greatest age any species of insect has yet been known to attain. Another individual of the same species of ant (former fusca) lived to the advanced age of thirteen years, and the queen of another kind (lasius niger) laid fertile eggs after she had passed the age of nine years.

Cold Water for Sprained Wrist.

A simple and efficacious remedy for a sprained wrist is to let water run upon it every morning for some minutes, holding the wrist as low beneath the mouth of the tap as possible, so that the water may have a good fall. After this has been done, bandage it tightly, letting the bandage remain until the next ablution. The sprain will be reduced in a few days.

He Understood.

"Do you understand," asked the Sabbath school teacher, "what is meant when we say that time shall be no more?"

"Yes'm," answered Tommy. "It means when the clock stops."—Indianapolis Journal.

Education's Value.

Customer (in Boston restaurant)—Walter, have you any fried eels? Walter—We have eels, sir, and they are susceptible of being fried.—Judge.

fore, that I can appreciate the spirit which animated those who have just tendered me this second nomination. I pledge them that, if elected, they shall never have cause to accuse me of being false to that platform. (Great applause.) My friends, when I declared that I would not support a gold standard candidate I was standing upon the record of the Democratic party. I was defending its principles as well as the interests of the country at large. And when the Republicans, who assembled in the silver convention at St. Louis, refused to worship the gold image which their party had set up, they were defending the history of the Republican party. (Great applause.)

What McKinley Said.

"During all of Grover Cleveland's years at the head of the government he was dishonoring one of our precious metals, one of our own great products, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He endeavored even before his inauguration to office to stop the coinage of silver dollars, and afterwards and to the end of his administration persistently used his power to that end. He was determined to contract the irregular medium and demoralize one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume of money among the people, make money scarce, and, therefore, dear. We would have increased the value of money and diminished the value of everything else. Money the master, everything else the servant. (Great applause.)

Republican Platform of 1892.

"Following these same lines the Republican convention in 1892 declared at Minneapolis that the American people from tradition and interest were in favor of bimetallicism. (Voice: "That's so.") That is the language in 1892, that the American people from tradition and interest are in favor of bimetallicism. Have traditions changed in four years? Have interests changed in four years? No, my friends, and yet, forgetting the platform of 1888, forgetting the denunciation uttered by their distinguished leader in 1891, forgetting the platform of 1892, the Republican party in convention assembled declared that the American people must forego the advantages of the bimetallic system to which tradition and interest endeared them until foreign nations should bring those advantages to them. (Applause.)

Quit the Republican Party.

"It is not strange that men who had looked for bimetallicism in the Republican party should have given up hope and turned elsewhere for relief. The Republicans cannot be criticized for leaving the Republican party. They have done what every American citizen has a right to do. They have done better than our Democratic advocates of the gold standard have done, because the Republicans, when they left the party, joined with those who had a chance to succeed, while our Democratic advocates of the gold standard sought to secure the election of Republican candidates by nominating a Democratic candidate. To show you that the action of the Republicans is defended by experience and by example let me carry you back to the period just preceding the war.

John Sherman's Recollection.

"If you will turn to a book recently published, entitled 'John Sherman's Recollections,' you will find on page 112 of the first volume a portion of a speech which he delivered in Congress in 1856. Let me read this extract: 'I am willing to

England's Leather Supply.

According to an address delivered the other day at Paris by M. Allain, one of the greatest leather merchants in Europe, the old world is at the present moment altogether dependent upon the United States, with respect to leather. The production of the latter in Europe is altogether insufficient to supply the demand, and so large is the quantity of hides that are needed from this side of the Atlantic to meet European requirements that those American speculators who last year made a corner which sent up the price some 50 per cent would, in the event of a European war, have the old world absolutely at their mercy.—Ex.

Parents Not to Blame.

"What a thoroughly spoiled youth that young Gridley is. I never saw anybody so filled with conceit. His parents have made a fool of the boy." "It isn't his parents' fault." "Well, whose fault is it?" "Why, you see, he had the misfortune to be the only young man at Shell Beach for a whole week in July."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Telegraph wires will last for forty years near the seashore. In the manufacturing districts the same wires last only ten years and sometimes less.

Clerks in the French civil service, according to Le Figaro, eke out their incomes by serving as waiters in fashionable restaurants after office hours.

A commission which has been sitting for seven years, according to the London Daily News, will report against compulsory vaccination in England.

stand by the compromises of 1820 and 1850 but when our white brethren of the South allow this administration to lead them off from their principles, when they abandon the position which Henry Clay would have taken, forget his name and achievements, and decline any longer to carry his banner, they lose all their claims on me. And I say now that until this wrong is righted, until Kansas is admitted as a free state, I cannot act in party association with them."

Sherman Would Have Quilt.

"There was the distinguished Senator from Ohio asserting to the people of this country upon the floor of Congress that he was willing to accept compromise after compromise, but that the time had at last come when he could go with them no longer; that until certain things were accomplished he could not act with them. The situation to-day is but a repetition of history. Compromise after compromise has been submitted to by the silver Republicans in the hope that the party of their choice and love would at last bring to the people the relief which they desired.

Republican Party Now Against People.

"But the Republican party, like that party in 1856, has been led off by an administration until it has deserted its traditions and its platform, and these Republicans have a right to say to their Republican associates: 'We will go with you no longer until this Nation is redeemed.' (Applause.) We do not ask those who present this nomination to pledge their future services to the Democratic party. The same intelligence which directs them today in the discharge of this duty will be with them four years from now to direct them then in the discharge of the duties that will then arise. The same patriotism that leads them today in what they do will be with them four years from now to guide and direct them. We trust them now; we shall trust them then.

Democratic Party True Today.

"The Democratic party has proven itself worthy of their confidence to-day and it receives their support. If four years from now it proves unworthy of their confidence it should not then have their support. (Applause and cries of "That's right. That's the way to talk.") The Chairman of the Notification committee has told you that we have to meet to-day a great money trust. He is right. We are confronted to-day by the most gigantic trust that has ever been formed among men.

That Money Trust.

"Talk about trusts in various articles we produce. My friends, all these trusts together fall into insignificance when compared with the money trust which has its hands upon our country. Place the control of the standard money of the world in the hands of a few great financiers and times will be good for them, no matter what distress may overtake the rest of mankind. I believe that John G. Carlisle did not exaggerate the truth when he said: 'The consummation of this scheme means more of misery to the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world.'"

Must Stand or Fall Together.

"Who does not stand opposed to misery like that? Who among you is willing to be a partner in a conspiracy that has for its object the consummation of that scheme. It is against the consummation of this scheme so eloquently and so forcibly described that the silver Republicans have arisen in protest. I respect the convictions which have led them. I thank them for the support which they have rendered, and all that I can promise is that I shall, to the best of my ability, endeavor to prove worthy of their confidence." (Applause.)

China's Poor.

A Chinaman can live well upon five cents a day, yet there are more beggars in China than in any other country. They travel in great companies, men, women and children. The women suffer on this tramp, because their feet are bandaged. Crowds of young beggars follow carriages for miles, hawking for gifts. Professions of sympathy are the result of there not being enough work for them all. Each family takes care of its own poor to a great extent and the Chinese are not lazy, so it is the force of circumstances more than anything else that contributes to this state.

It Comforted Him.

Mother-in-law—Did Mary tell you that I always sent you a kiss whenever she wrote to you?

Son-in-law—Oh, yes; and it was a great comfort to me—while I was away.—Judge.

MISCELLANY.

The world is not so much in need of better preaching, as it is of better practice.

The swallow is a bird of easy flight. That is why a man is slightly when he has taken several swallows.

The first purchase of copper to be used in the United States coinage was in 1792—September 11—six pounds.

The dollar gold piece was authorized by act of congress March 3, 1849, and its coinage was begun the same year.

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

THE NEWS OF SEVEN DAYS UP TO DATE.

Political, Religious, Social and Criminal Doings of the Whole World Carefully Condensed for Our Readers.—The Accident Record.

Corio Marko, an Italian, was killed at the Palms mine, Bessemer, Mich., by a fall of ground.

In a Mobile and Ohio freight train wreck at Guntawn, Miss., sixteen cars were demolished, Charles Scott, a Louisville, Ky., painter, killed, and E. B. Hurtz, of Norfolk, Va., badly injured.

The mangled body of Arthur Naylor, of Waverly, Ill., was found on the railroad track near Jacksonville. It is thought he was walking on the track when the train overtook him.

Lady Aberdeen, wife of the governor general of Ontario, was a passenger on a trolley car which collided with another car on the New Radial railway just outside of Hamilton. Lady Aberdeen and the ladies with her were severely shaken up and the motorman was badly hurt.

Slight earthquake shocks were felt Thursday at Cobden and Vienna, Ill., and Paducah, Ky. No damage resulted.

William Berl, of Minneapolis, made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide in Milwaukee. He jumped into the river, but was pulled out.

Elijah Walker's grain elevator at Assumption, Ill., was burned, causing a loss of \$10,000.

Kerney & Stinsets' flour mill at Carmi, Ill., burned. They were valued at \$18,000; insured for \$10,000.

A mail car on the Lake Shore road was burned at Goshen, Ind., with its contents. Estimated loss \$25,000.

Fire, which threatened the extinction of Normal, Ill., was checked after a loss of \$5,100, had been caused.

The shops of the Battle Creek, Mich., Implement Company burned, causing a loss of \$23,000, insured for \$15,000.

Supposed incendiaries destroyed Ojin Crum's meat market and Edward Harrell's saloon at Shelbyville, Ind. The loss was \$3,000.

The large flour mills at Cromwell, Iowa, owned by Sparr & Howell, burned, with about 5,000 bushels of grain. The loss is about \$7,000.

Claude Bradshaw, a young man of Fairfield, Iowa, took morphine while his parents were at the theater.

Lee Oberwarth, a wealthy cloak maker of New York, worried over the death of his son, killed himself in the Vanderbilt hotel by inhaling gas.

William Bahr, of Sabalia, Iowa, killed himself Wednesday with a bullet from a Springfield rifle that had been carried through the war by his father.

The London Evening Standard says that the unexpected raising of the bank rate from 2 to 2½ per cent, the first time since Feb. 22, 1894, that there has been a change, foreshadows further gold withdrawals and has created considerable surprise on the stock exchange.

At 6:25 o'clock Thursday an earthquake shock of about thirty seconds' duration was felt at Grand Tower, Ill. It came from a northwesterly direction.

A slight earthquake shock was felt at Paducah, Ky., at 6:28 o'clock Thursday morning. It was generally noticed.

A slight earthquake shock was felt at Citterna, Italy, Thursday evening and two strong shocks were felt at Clitta del Castello.

Hog cholera has made its appearance in the East Buffalo cattle yards. A consignment of between 400 and 500 hogs from the western states was afflicted with the disease and the health board was at once notified, and the entire consignment was slaughtered.

The mutual National bank at New Orleans closed its doors Thursday.

Ex-Governor of Kentucky John Young Brown was quite seriously injured by a fall while boarding a street car. His collar bone and an arm were broken, and his crippled leg was badly hurt. The ex-governor is about 60 years old, but his physicians say he is in no immediate danger.

Patrick Keefe, of New Lenox, Ill., was killed by being thrown from a bridge.

Herr Krupp, the iron king of Essen, Germany, has purchased the Germania shipbuilding works for 3,225,000 marks. The entire plant will be transferred to Herr Krupp Oct. 1, and the capacity for building ships will be increased considerably.

Labor day was celebrated at Dubuque, Iowa, by the united labor and fraternal organizations of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline. A mass picnic at Schuetzen park was addressed by L. H. Negole of St. Louis and Geo. W. Scott of Davenport.

A street car was run into by a Minneapolis & St. Louis freight near the state fair grounds at Minneapolis Thursday, and eight persons injured, none seriously. The car was filled with visitors to the fair. The engine struck the fore part of the car and smashed it badly.

Dr. Thomas Gallagher, recently released from Portland prison, England, became violent and was taken to the sanitarium at Amityville, L. I., known as the Long Island Home.

The Peary steamer Hope was sighted by many Newfoundland fishermen along the coast of northern Labrador about July 20. Everything appeared to be right with her, and no ice floe was in sight.

Zachariah Beatty, editor of the Galesburg (Ill.) Republican-Register, died suddenly at his home, aged 77 years.

CASUALTIES.

A fierce tropical cyclone swept down Wednesday night on the eastern Atlantic coast, spreading ruin in its wake. Edward P. Gates, a prominent farmer living near Union City, Mich., was attacked by an enraged bull, which knocked him down and gored him in a fearful manner. He died from his injuries.

The Mechanicburg, Pa., fifth wheel works, formerly known as the Ringrose net works, one of the largest industrial establishments in the town, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$30,000.

The body of W. Mack, salesman for Gordon & Morrison, wholesale jeweler of Chicago, was found in the suburbs of Seattle, Wash., he having been run down and killed by a Northern Pacific passenger train.

Mrs. Maria Canvera, wife of an Italian laborer of Elmwood, Ill., was burned to death yesterday. She attempted to light a fire with kerosene.

A Wisconsin Central freight train struck a wagon containing Henry Steinke, wife and daughters, at the Libby crossing, about two miles north of Oshkosh, Wis., and all were instantly killed.

A steam yacht containing twelve people was swamped off Elmwood Beach, N. Y., in the Niagara River, during a squall this afternoon. William G. Farthing, aged 45, and Miss Lou Gilbert, 36, were drowned.

Ex-United States Senator Henry B. Payne suffered a stroke of paralysis at Cleveland, Ohio, last Wednesday and has been unconscious most of the time since. Little hope is entertained for his recovery. He is nearly 90 years old and is one of the wealthiest men in Ohio.

William F. Slocum, a prominent lawyer of Boston, was killed in Newtonville, Mass., by an express train while attempting to cross the track. He was 75 years old.

Patrick Burns of La Crosse, Wis., fell under a train and had one of his hands cut off. He was also badly cut about the head.

FOREIGN.

With reference to the talk of the powers abrogating the treaty regarding the passage of the Dardanelles by warships the Berliner Zeitung declares that such a course would be quite opposed to German policy.

Sixteen Greek officers have been condemned to death for taking part in the Cretan rebellion, and a number of others are under trial.

A dispatch to the London Times from Capetown says that Major Watts, who had Makoni, the Matabele chief, summarily executed, has been arrested pending an inquiry into the circumstances of the affair.

The Third Brigade, British troops, has started for Absarat. This commences the advance upon Dongola.

Mrs. Della T. S. Parnell, mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, is seriously ill at Bray, near Dublin, Ireland.

A proclamation is being sent broadcast through Thessaly, referring to the Armenian attempt in Constantinople, when the Ottoman Bank was seized, and urging Macedonians to make a similar stroke and to wring autonomy from reluctant Europe.

The Malagassy mail, received at London, brings news of an attack made upon a number of English and American gold prospectors in Madagascar by the Tahavols. The prospectors were obliged to flee for their lives, abandoning their baggage.

The congress of the British trades unions discussed the report of the parliamentary committee. A resolution was also adopted declaring for the limitation of the work day to eight hours in all trades and occupations.

An Odessa dispatch to the London Daily News says that a Moscow electrician named Kildeschewsky is coming to London to test a new telephone discovery he has made with the Atlantic cable.

CRIME.

Charles Hillier of Macomb, Ill., was killed while quarreling. An unknown man took advantage of the opportunity, struck Hillier on the head with some blunt instrument, and disappeared in the crowd.

The house of G. Tracht, a farmer near Hicksville, Ohio, was entered today by thieves, bent upon stealing \$1,000 that Mr. Tracht had drawn from the bank this morning. The parents were at a neighbor's, but a 12-year-old daughter, who was upstairs, saw the culprits, and suspecting their mission, seized a double-barreled shot-gun, and just as one of the men entered the house she gave him the contents of the gun. The victim is dangerously wounded.

Charles Ingersoll, a constable of Mount Carmel, Ill., committed suicide by taking morphine.

Five masked men with drawn pistols entered the saloon of George Zung, near Fairmount, Ohio, and robbed him of \$75, all the cash he had. They also robbed his customers, but got only \$2.70.

E. P. Harmon, city attorney for Cobden, Ill., was sent to jail in default of bail on a charge of embezzling \$361. He claims to have lost the money gambling with card sharks in Carbondale, Ill. He had collected money in Mankato, Minn., for other parties and failed to return with it, hence the arrest.

The first fatal encounter of the campaign in Joliet, Ill., has occurred. Thomas Rogers and Charles Rice became involved in a political discussion and Rogers crushed Rice's head in with a stone. The latter is dying and his assailant has escaped.

LABOR NEWS.

Morris, Ill., observed Labor day with B. Berlyn of Chicago as the orator. Thomas I. Kidd of Chicago delivered the Labor day address at Green Bay, Wis.

Times were considered too hard to undertake any celebration at Menasha, Wis.

A large parade was the feature of Menominee, Mich., where the address was delivered by M. K. Doyle.

All the mills at Marshfield, Wis., were closed in honor of Labor day. Gov. Upham was present.

One thousand men were in line at Kenosha, Wis., and three picnics were held, but no speeches were made.

Labor day was celebrated by 3,000 people at Sturgis, S. D. Judge A. J. Plowman delivered the address.

Mr. Stackpole of Pullman and Max Kahn spoke at Rockford, Ill. Business was only partially suspended.

Labor day was observed for the first time in the history of Baraboo, Wis. There was a German picnic at Devil's lake.

Delegations from Duluth, Superior, Washburn and Bayfield joined in the Labor day celebration at Ashland, Wis. Attorney General Mylrea and William O'Keefe were the principal speakers.

There was no procession at Oshkosh, Wis., but 3,000 persons celebrated Labor day at the fair grounds, where addresses were delivered by Victor S. Berger of Milwaukee and Peter Grimes of Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

News from Georgia is that ex-Speaker Crisp has broken down, and his friends are very anxious about his condition. About a week ago, after making a speech, he was utterly exhausted. He will not enter the campaign again this fall.

John Kreuder, a commission merchant at Akron, Ohio, assigned to Robert L. Andrew. Liabilities, \$15,000; assets, \$20,000.

Confessions of judgment aggregating \$7,000 were taken against James McConnell, a farmer of Lexington, Ill.

Carson & Co., plumbers at Danville, Ill., assigned to Walter Hannum. Liabilities, \$4,000; nominal assets, \$15,000.

E. H. Murray, dry goods dealer at Wabash, Ind., was closed on attachments by a Chicago house. The liabilities are about \$20,000.

George W. Shaw, shoe dealer at Mattoon, Ill., made an assignment to W. B. Dunlap. Liabilities, about \$10,000; assets, double the amount.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) Carriage and Buggy Company has made an assignment, with liabilities and assets both about \$50,000. The heaviest creditors are the First National Bank, \$18,000; W. R. McKeen, \$23,000, and G. A. Conzmann, \$9,000.

Wednesday the failure of the New Orleans Union National Bank was announced. Its capital stock is \$600,000, and it claimed to have besides a surplus of \$150,000.

The sale under a mortgage of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern and Grand Rapids, Lansing & Detroit railroads is advertised for October 20. It is understood that thereafter the system will be known as the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western.

The latter part of July an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out at New Haven, Conn., and since then has increased to somewhat alarming proportions, though thus far but few cases have proved fatal.

Senator Voorhees, with his son, daughter and physician, left Mackinac Island, Mich., Wednesday for their home at Terre Haute, Ind. The senator is much improved in health, and expressed his intention, as soon as he has rested a brief period at his home, to take part in the campaign and make several speeches.

President Cleveland will neither affirm nor deny the report that he contemplates removal from office of Auditor Baldwin and Deputy Commissioner Bell.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—Com. to prime.....	\$1.40	@ 53.00
Hogs—All grades.....	1.50	@ 3.10
Sheep and lambs.....	1.50	@ 5.60
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	50 1/2	@ 60
Corn—No. 2.....	20	@ 20 1/2
Oats—No. 3 new.....	11	@ 12 1/2
Rye—No. 2.....	31	
Eggs.....	13	@ 12 1/2
Potatoes.....	23	@ 23
Butter.....	10	@ 15

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 2 spring.....	54 1/2	
Corn—No. 3.....	20	@ 20 1/2
Oats—No. 2 white.....	19	
Barley—No. 2.....	31	

DETROIT.

Wheat—No. 1 white.....	60 1/2	
Corn—No. 2.....	21	
Oats—No. 2 white.....	19	
Rye—No. 2.....	32 1/2	

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Cash.....	62 1/2	
Corn—No. 2.....	20 1/2	
Oats—No. 2.....	15 1/2	
Rye—No. 2.....	32 1/2	
Cloverseed—October.....	4.27 1/2	

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—All grades.....	1.25	@ 4.85
Hogs—All grades.....	2.70	@ 2.20
Sheep and lambs.....	2.00	@ 4.20

PEORIA.

Rye—No. 2.....	41	
Corn—No. 3.....	19	
Oats—No. 2.....	18 1/2	@ 19 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

Cattle—All grades.....	1.75	@ 4.20
Hogs.....	3.00	@ 3.45
Sheep.....		

SISTER ROSE.

A STORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

He spoke with a quiet sadness in his voice, which meant far more to his sister than the simple words he uttered. Her eyes filled with tears; she turned for a moment from her lover and took her brother's hand. "Don't talk, Louis, as if you thought you were going to lose your sister, because—" Her lip began to tremble, and she stopped suddenly.

"More jealous than ever of your taking her away from him!" whispered Madame Danville in her son's ear. "Hush! don't, for God's sake, take any notice of it," she added hurriedly, as he rose from the seat and faced Trudaine with undisguised irritation and impatience in his manner. Before he could speak, the old servant Guillaume made his appearance, and announced that coffee was ready. Madame Danville again said "Hush!" and quickly took one of his arms, while he offered the other to Rose. "Charles!" said the young girl, amazedly, "how flushed your face is, and how your arm trembles!"

He controlled himself in a moment, smiled, and said to her, "Can't you guess why, Rose? I am thinking of to-morrow." While he was speaking, he passed close by the land-steward, on his way back to the house with the ladies. The smile returned to Monsieur Lomague's lean face, and a curious light twinkled in his red-rimmed eyes, as he began a fresh hole in the grass.

"Won't you go in-doors, and take some coffee?" asked Trudaine, touching the land-steward on the arm.

Monsieur Lomague started a little, and left his cane sticking in the ground. "A thousand thanks, monsieur," he said, "may I be allowed to follow you?"

"I confess the beauty of the evening makes me a little unwilling to leave this place just yet."

"Ah! the beauties of nature—I feel them with you, Monsieur Trudaine; I feel them here." Saying this, Lomague laid one hand on his heart, and with the other pulled his stick out of the grass. He had looked as little at the landscape or setting sun as Monsieur Justin himself.

CHAPTER III.

HEY sat down, side by side, on the empty bench; and then there followed an awkward pause. Submissive Lomague was too discreet to forget his place, and venture on starting a new topic. Trudaine was preoccupied, and disinclined to talk. It was necessary, however, in common politeness, to say something. Hardly attending himself to his own words, he began with a common-place phrase—"I regret, Monsieur Lomague, that we have not had more opportunities of bettering our acquaintance."

"I feel deeply indebted," rejoined the land-steward, "to the admirable Madame Danville for having chosen me as her escort hither from her son's estate near Lyons, and having thereby procured for me the honor of this introduction." Both Monsieur Lomague's red-rimmed eyes were seized with a sudden fit of winking, as he made this polite speech. His enemies were accustomed to say that, whenever he was particularly insincere, or particularly deceitful, he always took refuge in the weakness of his eyes, and so evaded the trying ordeal of being obliged to look steadily at the person whom he was speaking with.

"I was pleased to hear you mention my late father's name, at dinner, in terms of high respect," continued Trudaine, resolutely keeping up the conversation. "Did you know him?"

"I am indirectly indebted to your excellent father," answered the land-steward, "for the very situation which I now hold. At a time when the good word of a man of substance and reputation was needed to save me from poverty and ruin, your father spoke that word. Since then, I have, in my own very small way, succeeded in life until I have risen to the honor of superintending the estate of Monsieur Danville."

"Excuse me—but your way of speaking of your present situation rather surprises me. Your father, I believe, was a merchant just as Danville's father was a merchant; the only difference between them was, that one failed, and the other realized a large fortune. Why should you speak of yourself as honored by holding your present place?"

"Have you never heard?" exclaimed Lomague, with an appearance of great astonishment, "or can you have heard, and forgotten, that Madame Danville is descended from one of the noble houses of France? Has she never told you, as she has often told me, that she condescended when she married her late husband; and that her great object in life is to get the title of her family (years since extinct in the male line) settled on her son?"

"Yes," replied Trudaine; "I remember to have heard something of this, and to have paid no great attention to it at the time, having little sympathy with such aspirations as you describe. You have lived many years in Danville's service, Monsieur Lomague; have you?"—He hesitated for a moment, then continued, looking the land-steward full in the face, "have you found him a good and kind master?"

Lomague's thin lips seemed to close instinctively at the question, as if he were never going to speak again. He bowed—Trudaine waited—he only bowed again. Trudaine waited a third time. Lomague looked at his host with perfect steadiness for an instant, then his eyes began to get weak again. "You seem to have some special interest," he quietly remarked, "if I may say so without offense, in asking me that question."

"I deal frankly, at all hazard, with every one," returned Trudaine; "and, stranger as you are, I will deal frankly with you. I acknowledge that I have an interest in asking that question—the dearest, the tenderest of all interests." At those last words his voice trembled for a moment, but he went on firmly: "From the beginning of my sister's engagement with Danville, I made it my duty not to conceal my own feelings; my conscience and my affection for Rose counseled me to be candid to the last, even though my candor should distress or offend others. When we first made the acquaintance of Madame Danville, and when I first discovered that her son's attentions to Rose were not unfavorably received, I felt astonished, and though it cost me a hard effort, I did not conceal that astonishment from my sister."

Lomague, who had hitherto been all attention, started here, and threw up his hands in amazement. "Astonished, did I hear you say? Astonished, Monsieur Trudaine, that the attentions of a young gentleman possessed of all the graces and accomplishments of a highly-bred Frenchman should be favorably received by a young lady! Astonished that such a dancer, such a singer, such a talker, such a notoriously fascinating ladies' man as Monsieur Danville should, by dint of respectful assiduity, succeed in making some impression on the heart of Mademoiselle Rose! Oh! Monsieur Trudaine, venerated Monsieur Trudaine, this is almost too much to credit!" Lomague's eyes grew weaker than ever, and winked incessantly, as he uttered this apostrophe. At the end he threw up his hands again, and blinked inquiringly all round him, in mute appeal to universal nature.

"When, in the course of time, matters were farther advanced," continued Trudaine, without paying any attention to the interruption; "when the offer of marriage was made, and when I knew that Rose had in her own heart accepted it, I objected, and I did not conceal my objections."

"Heavens!" interrupted Lomague again, clasping his hands this time with a look of bewilderment; "what objections? what possible objections to a man, young and well-bred, with an immense fortune and an uncompromised character? I have heard of these objections. I know they have made bad blood; and I ask myself again and again, what can they be?"

"God knows I have often tried to dismiss them from my mind, as fanciful and absurd," said Trudaine, "and I have always failed. It is impossible, in your presence, that I can describe in detail what my own impressions have been, from the first of the master whom you serve. Let it be enough if I confide to you that I cannot, even now, persuade myself of the sincerity of his attachment to my sister, and that I feel—in spite of myself, in spite of my earnest desire to put the most implicit confidence in Rose's choice—a distrust of his character and temper, which now, on the eve of the marriage, amounts to positive terror. Long secret suffering, doubt, and suspense wring this confession from me, Monsieur Lomague, almost unawares, in defiance of caution, in defiance of all the conventionalities of society. You have lived for years under the same roof with this man; you have seen him in his most unguarded and private moments. I tempt you to betray no confidence—I only ask you if you can make me happy by telling me that I have been doing your master grievous injustice by my opinion of him? I ask you to take my hand and tell me if you can, in all honor, that my sister is not risking the happiness of her life to Danville to-morrow."

He held out his hand while he spoke. By some strange chance, Lomague happened just at that moment to be looking away towards those beauties of nature which he admired so greatly. "Really, Monsieur Trudaine, really such an appeal from you, at such a time, amazes me." Having got so far, he stopped and said no more.

"When we first sat down together here, I had no thought of making this appeal, no idea of talking to you as I have talked," pursued the other. "My words have escaped me, as I told you, almost unawares—you must make allowances for them and for me. I cannot expect others, Monsieur Lomague, to appreciate and understand my feelings for Rose. We two have lived alone in the world together; father, mother, kindred, they all died years since and left us. I am so much older than my sister, that I have learnt to feel toward her more as a father than as a brother. All my life, all my dearest hopes, all my highest expectations have centered in her. I was past the period of my boyhood when my mother put my little child sister's hand in mine, and said to me on her death bed, 'Louis, be all to her that I have been, for she has no one left to look to but you.' Since then the loves and ambitions of other men have not been my loves or my ambitions. Sister Rose—as we all used

to call her in those past days, as I love to call her still—Sister Rose has been the one aim, the one happiness, the one precious trust, the one treasured reward of all my life. I have lived in this poor house, in this dull retirement, as in a Paradise, because Sister Rose, my innocent, happy, bright-faced Eve, has lived here with me. Even if the husband of her choice had been the husband of mine, the necessity of parting with her would have been the hardest, the bitterest of trials. As it is, thinking what I think, dreading what I dread, judge what my feelings must be on the eve of her marriage; and know why, and with what object, I made the appeal which surprised you a moment since, but which cannot surprise you now. Speak if you will—I can say no more." He sighed bitterly; his head dropped on his breast, and the hand which he had extended to Lomague trembled as he withdrew it and let it fall at his side.

The land-steward was not a man accustomed to hesitate, but he hesitated now. He was not usually at a loss for phrases in which to express himself, but he stammered at the very outset of his reply. "Suppose I answered," he began, slowly; "suppose I told you that you wronged him; would my testimony really be strong enough to shake opinions, or rather presumptions, which have been taking firmer and firmer hold of you for months and months past? Suppose, on the other hand, that my master had his little"—(Lomague hesitated before he pronounced the next word)—"his little—infirmities, let me say, but only hypothetically, mind that—infirmities; and suppose I had observed them, and was willing to confide them to you; what purpose would such a confidence answer now at the eleventh hour, with Mademoiselle Rose's heart engaged, with the marriage fixed for to-morrow? No! no! trust me—"

Trudaine looked up suddenly. "I thank you for reminding me, Monsieur Lomague, that it is too late now to make inquiries, and by consequence too late also to trust in others. My sister has chosen; and on the subject of that choice my lips shall be henceforth sealed. The events of the future are with God; whatever they may be, I hope I am strong enough to bear my part in them with the patience and the courage of a man! I apologize, Monsieur Lomague, for having thoughtlessly embarrassed you by questions which I had no right to ask. Let us return to the house—I will show you the way."

Lomague's lips opened, then closed again; he bowed uneasily, and his sallow complexion whitened for a moment.

Trudaine led the way in silence back to the house, the land-steward following slowly at a distance of several paces, and talking in whispers to himself. "His father was the saving of me," muttered Lomague; "that is the truth, and there is no getting over it; his father was the saving of me, and yet here am I—no! it's too late!—too late to speak—too late to act—too late to do anything!"

Close to the house they were met by the old servant. "My young lady has just sent me to call you in to coffee, Monsieur," said Guillaume. "She has kept a cup hot for you, and another cup for Monsieur Lomague."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE BLENHEIM SPANIEL.

Most Lovable of the Four-Footed Pets of Womankind.

Of all the pets of womankind, babies alone excepted, there is nothing more lovable than the tiny Blenheim spaniel, says an exchange. Why this breed of dogs has the name of the palace of the duke of Marlborough no one seems to know. The story goes, however, that the first duke had the breed and that, on a friend's requesting a puppy, he refused to part with one, but at the same time took two or three blind whelps and threw them to tame eagles. But in the year 1800 his grace the duke of Marlborough was reputed to possess the smallest and best breed of cockers (woodcock spaniels) in Britain. They were invariably red and white, with very long ears, short noses and black eyes. They were evidently the ancestors of the present Blenheims, which are still bred by the keepers of the lodge at Blenheim and some of the inhabitants of Woodstock. But there is little doubt that they have been crossed with the pug to give them the very short snub noses which they now possess. Moreover, the breed has become very delicate and difficult to rear. They suffer from brain disease and are more likely than any other dog to die in puppyhood. "Idstone," the celebrated writer on dogs, remembers the time when the Blenheims were mainly bred in the vicinity of the palace. He suggests as a probable origin of the Blenheims the Japanese toy spaniel. The surmise seems very probable. As it is the ambition of every English woman to own one of these tiny creatures they will probably some day be the rage in this country; therefore, it is well to know something of their pedigree.

Russian Doctors.

One of those painstaking persons called statisticians has been turning his attention to the position of Russia in regard to its supply of doctors. The country has produced a number of eminent chemists, but medical men are somewhat scarce. In all Russia there are only 15,740 qualified practitioners, of whom 553 are women.

An Odd Instrument.

An odd instrument has just been invented combining a fan and an ear-trumpet. The deaf lady, when she wishes to hear what is being said, folds up her fan into a shape somewhat like the paper packets used by grocers, and applies the small end to her ear.

Old Plate of Windsor Castle. The St. James Gazette says that the gold plate of Windsor Castle consists of about 10,000 pieces. It is kept in the gold pantry, which is an iron room situated on the ground floor under the royal apartments. The clerk of the pantry gives it out in iron boxes and receives a receipt for it. It is carried by special train, under escort of a guard of soldiers, and delivered to the butler at Buckingham palace. He gives a receipt for it and is responsible for it while it remains at the palace. The same formalities are observed in taking it back, and all persons concerned are glad when it is once more restored to the safe keeping of the gold pantry. The total value of the plate in this department is nearly £2,000,000. A great deal of it dates from the reign of George IV., but among the antiquities are some pieces which were taken from the Armada.

Low Rate Excursions South.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half rates for round trip will be made to points in the south by the Louisville & Nashville railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Amore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or J. K. Ridgely, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

The North American Review for September opens with a most interesting paper by His Excellency, Sir Alfred Moloney, Governor of British Honduras, entitled "From a Silver to a Gold Standard in British Honduras," wherein is described a financial transaction unique in the history of currency, and the material benefits derived from an establishment of a country upon a gold basis.

Didn't Want to Labor.

Farmer's Wife—Why did you get up and leave that piece of steak? Tramp—I didn't ask for work, ma'am; I asked for something to eat.—Comic Cuts.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

The nickel cent was authorized February 21, 1857, and its coinage was begun the same year.

WITS stopped free and permanently cured. No other cure. First day's use of Dr. Kane's Great Nerve Restorer. Free trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kane, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

People acquire a little more pride as they grow older but they are as weak as ever.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth. Secure and use that old and well-tried remedy. Kna Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

No one can go out in what is called society without being somewhat of a gad.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1893.

The standard dollar weighs 412½ grains; the half-dollar 208.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, Etc. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

No one has ever attempted to pull teeth by Christian science.

AN OPEN LETTER.

What Mrs. I. E. Bressie Says to American Women.

Speaks of Her Melancholy Condition After the Birth of Her Child.

"I feel as if I was doing an injustice to my suffering sisters if I did not tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me, and its worth to the world. From the birth of my child until he was four years old, I was in poor health, but feeling convinced that half of the ailments of women were imagined or else cultivated, I fought against my bad feelings, until I was obliged to give up. My disease baffled the best doctors. I was nervous, hysterical; my head ached with such a terrible burning sensation on the top, and felt as if a band was drawn tightly above my brow; inflammation of the stomach, no appetite, nausea at the sight of food, indigestion, constipation, bladder and kidney troubles, palpitation of the heart, attacks of melancholia would occur without any provocation whatever, numbness of the limbs, threatening paralysis, and loss of memory to such an extent that I feared aberration of the mind. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and spoke in glowing terms of what it had done for her. I began its use and gained rapidly. Now I am a living advertisement of its merits. I had not used it a year when I was the envy of the whole town, for my rosy, dimpled, girlish looks and perfect health. I recommend it to all women. I find a great advantage in being able to say, it is by a woman's hands this great boon is given to women. All honor to the name of Lydia E. Pinkham; wide success to the Vegetable Compound. Yours in Health, Mrs. I. E. Bressie, Norwalk, Conn., Jefferson Co., Mo."



When Miss Elizabeth L. Banks, an American correspondent, was granted an interview with Li Hung Chang, in London, the latter opened a rapid fire of questions that rather disconcerted the lady. He asked how much she earned by writing, how old she was, why she wasn't married, etc. When Miss Banks got her innings, finally, the most important inquiry she had to put to the great statesman of the east was what women he considered the most beautiful and clever. At first he assured Miss Banks that all women were lovely. When cornered the old fox admitted, of course, that the American women were 'unapproachable in beauty, wit and niceness.'

Extremely Literal. No Christian sect, perhaps, is more strict in accepting the bible literally than the dunkards. The Living Church says that the question was once submitted at a dunkard meeting whether it was lawful for the brethren to patronize or establish high schools, and the answer was in the negative, on the ground that the bible tells Christians to mind not high things, but to condescend to men of low estate.

She'll Hit 'Em Hard. "I suppose, Miss Starleigh, during your stay abroad you secured several new attractions for the theatrical public next season?" "Oh, yes; four of the loveliest gowns ever worn on or off the stage."—Philadelphia North American.

A Sure Sign. Alice—What makes you think he loves you? Maude—He has never asked me to sacrifice myself by becoming his wife.—Philadelphia North American.

Fine Lines. Buzzfuzz—Are there any fine lines in Smither's new play? Sizzletop—If you refer to the curves of the chorus girls, they were never excelled.—Joker.

A distinguished feature of the September North American Review, is an open letter addressed to Senator John Sherman by the venerable Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, founder of Robert College at Constantinople, in which under the title of "America's Duty to Americans in Turkey," he protests against the lax protection bestowed by the American government on American missionaries in connection with the present troubles in America.

France has more money in circulation in proportion to its population than any other country.

Just a Trifle Too Fat. Mrs. Weary (reading)—"The body of a book agent was found on Blank street this morning. He had evidently been murdered." Mr. Weary (meditatively)—"Um—er—really, now, I think that was going most too far."—New York Weekly.

How Long? Crusty—Heavens! Your linen is the dirtiest I ever saw. How long do you wear a shirt? Wigwag—Not quite to my knees.—Philadelphia Record.

Poor Pilgrims,

there is no need for you to contemplate a wig when you can enjoy the pleasure of sitting again under your own "thatch." You can begin to get your hair back as soon as you begin to use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Nothing so Clean, so Durable, so Economical, so Elegant as

S. H. & M. REGISTERED TRADE MARK

BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDINGS.

You have to pay the same price for the "just as good." Why not insist on having what you want—S. H. & M.

If your dealer WILL NOT supply you we will. Send for our new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, tells in plain words how to make dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25c. S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

W. N. U. CHICAGO, VOL. XI, NO. 37.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

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The Burlington Route and many eastern railroads will sell Excursion Tickets at

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Take this opportunity to go and see the splendid crops that Nebraska, Northern Kansas and other Western sections have produced this year. Ask your nearest ticket agent for particulars, and see that your ticket reads via the BURLINGTON ROUTE. Send to the undersigned for a pamphlet (no charge) about Western Farm Lands.

P. S. EUSTIS, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.

BRYAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Accepting Democratic Nomination for the Presidency.

Hon. Stephen M. White and Others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention, Gentlemen:—I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the democratic party, and in so doing desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such a nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the presidency of the United States. So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from every personal desire except the desire to prove worthy the confidence of my country.

Wants One Term Only.
Human judgment is fallible even when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce with all the emphasis which words can express my fixed determination not under any circumstances to be a candidate for re-election in case this campaign results in my election.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the democratic national convention and unqualifiedly endorse each plank thereof.

All Men Created Equal.
Our institutions rest upon the proposition that all men, being created equal, are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government. Because all men are created equal it follows that no citizen has a natural right to injure any other citizen. The main purpose of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the government first to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, and second to restrain each citizen from trespassing upon the rights of any other citizen.

His Idea of Democracy.
A democratic form of government is conducive to the highest civilization, because it opens before each individual the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates to the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of toil except such contribution as is necessary to support the government which protects him. Democracy is indifferent to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth—neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf of or against any citizen. Democracy knows no creed—recognizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, it welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what church or through what forms they commune with their Creator.

Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption and in which your letter of notification was formally delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in the party's declaration.

Stands for Law, Order and Justice.
Honest differences of opinion have ever existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquility, but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a government like ours, law is the crystallization of the will of the people; without it the citizen is neither secure in the enjoyment of life and liberty nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obedience to law government is impossible. The democratic party is pledged to defend the constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and it is also pledged to respect and preserve the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the republic. The name United States was happily chosen. It combines the idea of national strength with the idea of local self-government and suggests "an in-

disoluble union of indestructible states." Our revolutionary fathers, fearing the tendencies toward centralization as well as the dangers of disintegration, guarded against both, and national safety as well as domestic security is to be found in the careful observance of the limitations which they impose.

Speaks for States' Rights.
It will be noticed that while the United States guarantees to every state a republican form of government and is empowered to protect each state against invasion, it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any state except upon application of the legislature of the state or upon the application of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened. This provision rests upon the sound theory that the people of the state, acting through their legally chosen representatives, are, because of their more intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than the president to judge of the necessity for federal assistance. Those who framed our constitution wisely determined to make as broad an application of the principles of local self-government as circumstances would permit, and we cannot dispute the correctness of the position taken by them without expressing a distrust of the people themselves.

Since governments exist for the protection of the rights of the people and not for their spoliation, no expenditure of public money can be justified unless that expenditure is necessary for the honest, economical and efficient administration of the government. In determining what appropriations are necessary, the interest of those who pay the taxes should be consulted rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse public moneys. An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without cause.

Bond Issues Condemned.
The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they are necessary to secure gold with which to redeem United States notes and treasury notes, but this necessity was imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercising the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its coin in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has followed a precedent established by a former administration and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues. The fact that the dealers in money and securities have been able to deplete or protect the treasury according to their changing whims shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence of the treasury department. The government of the United States, when administered in the interests of all the people, is able to establish and enforce its financial policy, not only without the aid of syndicates but in spite of any opposition that the syndicates may present. To assert that the government is dependent upon the good will or assistance of any portion of the people other than a constitutional majority is to assert that we have a government in form but without vital force.

National Bank Currency.
The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by the national banks is supported by the highest democratic authority, as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The national bank note, being redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States note which stands behind it, and yet the banks persistently demand that these United States notes, which draw no interest, shall give place to interest-bearing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now pay.

To empower national banks to issue

circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the nation's financial policy. Our United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver, at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than national bank notes based upon interest-bearing bonds.

Favors the Monroe Doctrine.
A dignified but firm maintenance of the foreign policy set forth by President Monroe and reiterated by the presidents, who have succeeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad, is the best guarantee of amicable relations with other nations. It is better for all concerned that the United States should resist any extension of European authority in the western hemisphere rather than invite the continual irritation which would necessarily result from any attempt to increase the influence of monarchical institutions over that portion of the Americas which has been dedicated to republican government. No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered injury in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty.

Favors Liberal Pensions.
A nation which, like the United States, relies upon voluntary service, rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provision for those who have risked their lives in its defense, and for those who are dependent upon them.

Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country there is nothing to divide among the nonproducing classes of society. Since the producers of wealth create the nation's prosperity in time of peace and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledged itself to propose and enact such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

Believes in Arbitration.
I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees. Arbitration is not a new idea—it is simply an extension of the court of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration, and the railroads cannot reasonably object to the decisions rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than the interest of employer or employee, and has a right to protect itself by courts of arbitration against the growing inconvenience and embarrassment occasioned by disputes between those who own the great arteries of commerce on the one hand and the laborers who operate them on the other.

Pauper Labor Must Go.
While the democratic party welcomes to the country those who come with love for our institutions and with the determination and ability to contribute to the strength and greatness of our nation, it is opposed to the dumping of the criminal classes upon our shores and to the importation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with American labor.

The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contempt cases will meet with general approval.

Trusts the Enemies of Government.
The democratic party is opposed to trusts. It will be recent to its duty to the people of the country if it recognized either the moral or the legal right of these great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals and then prey upon society. Corporations are the creatures of law and they must not be permitted to pass under the control of the power which created them; they are permitted to exist upon the theory that

they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.

Would Discipline the Railroads.
The right of the United States government to regulate interstate commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative. The interest of the whole people requires such an enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as will enable it to prevent discrimination between persons and places and protect patrons from unreasonable charges.

The government cannot afford to discriminate between its debtors, and must therefore prosecute its legal claims against the Pacific railroads. Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of the patrons, as well as for the interests of the government.

Would Aid Cuba.
The people of the United States, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of free government, feel a generous sympathy toward all those who are endeavoring to secure like blessings for themselves. This sympathy, while respecting all treaty obligations, is especially active and earnest when excited by the struggles of neighboring people, who, like the Cubans, are near enough to observe the workings of the government which derives all its authority from the consent of the governed.

That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the civil service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule, make frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by ballot. A permanent officeholding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in appointive offices, except where the federal constitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficiency.

Favors Extension of States.
The territorial form of government is temporary in its nature and should give way as soon as the territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among the states. New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona are entitled to statehood and their early admission is demanded by their material and political interests. The demand of the platform that officials appointed to administer the government of the territories, the District of Columbia and Alaska should be bona fide residents of the territories or district is entirely in keeping with the democratic theory of home rule. I am also heartily in sympathy with the declaration that all public lands should be reserved for the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

The policy of improving the great waterways of the country is justified by the national character of those water ways and the enormous tonnage borne upon them. Experience has demonstrated that continuing appropriations are in the end more economical than single appropriations separated by long intervals.

Tariff Not Important.
It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles; but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed.

Silver All Important.
Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil or "shut the doors of mercy on mankind." In the presence of this overshadowing issue, differences upon minor questions must be laid aside in order that there may be united action among those who are determined that progress toward a universal gold standard shall be stayed and the gold and silver coinage of the constitution restored. W. J. BRYAN.

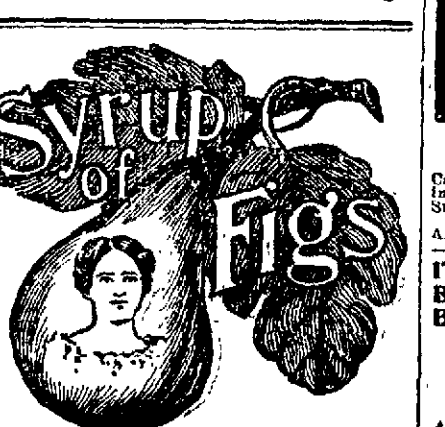
Gas Economizers.
"Courtship is a good thing to save gas bills," asserts a gas collector. "Young women engaged or about to be engaged usually mean a reduction in gas bills of \$2 a month. Cross children, on the other hand, generally raise gas bills a dollar a month. Bicycling has injured the gas trade terribly. First the husband goes out upon a wheel; then the wife follows his example. The gas is turned down, and when they come back they are usually so tired from the long spin that they have no desire to set up and burn the midnight oil."—New York Mail and Express.

The Hon. Warner Miller and the Hon. Richard P. Bland, discuss the respective merits of the present presidential candidates under the caption of "The Duty of the Hour," in the North American Review for September.

Had to Be Pointed.
"Why did he employ such pointed remarks?"
"Well, I suppose he found it hard to get his meaning through their heads."—Detroit Tribune.

Very low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for excursions of September 15th and 29th, to the south for Home-seekers and Harvesters. For particulars apply to the nearest local agent or address:

Calling of Roses.
At a recent wedding the room in which the bridal party was served with the wedding breakfast was decorated with a ceiling of real roses.—Exchange.



Syrup of Figs
Gladness Comes
With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Musical.
Hicks—I owe you an apology. The fact is, it was raining and I saw your umbrella and, supposing you had gone home for good, I took it.
Wicks—Say nothing. I owe you an apology. You left your new hat, you know, and wore your old one home. As I did not have an umbrella and as I didn't want to wet my hat I put on yours.—Boston Transcript.

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Is impossible without pure, healthy blood. Purged and vitalized blood result from taking Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels. 25c.

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The Great KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE.
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DAY TRAIN
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Piles and all Diseases of the Skin absolutely cured by the use of
ROSSMAN'S Pile Cure.
At all druggists or A. McKimstry & Sons, Hudson, N. Y.

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Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent." O'FARRELL & SON, Washington, D. C.

OPIUM
Habit Cured. Est. 1873. Thousands cured. Cheapest and best cure. Pure Tincture. State case. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Suffer where all else fails. Cough Syrup, Cures Cough, in time. Sold by druggists.

Costly Butler.
"I have a friend," said a Wall street man, who has lately taken up farming extensively. He is a banker and he can afford to be an amateur farmer. I met him the last time I was in Vermont. "Good morning, Farmer Brown!" I called. "Can you let me have some butter, and what do you ask a pound for it?" "Well," he answered, "how would you like to let you have it at cost?" You can have it for \$1 a pound!"

Surprise Re-buke.
The great capital in Berlin is the story of Schweinher's appointment as holy physician to Prince Bismarck. At their first interview the prince lost his temper and growled, "Don't ask so many questions," to which Schweinher replied, "What you need is a horse doctor, he asks no questions." Whereupon Bismarck scowled, and presently tugged at the bell. The doctor was in doubt as to whether he was not to be shown out the street. But the command was: "Fetch the doctor's things from the stable!"

Mosquito Eggs.
The eggs of the mosquito are fastened together by a viscid secretion from the insect's body. From 250 to 300 eggs are laid at a time, and the little heart-shaped mass is so constructed that it will not overset. It can not be sunk, nor in any way injured by wind, rain or water. It is abandoned by the insect, and the eggs are hatched by the heat of the sun or atmosphere. A temperature below freezing is said not to destroy the vitality of the mosquito's eggs.

SWEET'S SIFTINGS.
The apple manufacturers are giving the people points in steel.
The rain falls upon the unjust, but it does not make a clean man.
They are called racing tips because their patrons are so easily upset by them.
The man who robs Peter to pay Paul should at least remember what is Deuteronomy.
Lost by a nose—the man who didn't get the position he sought because his proboscis was too red.

Down from the East.
She—There's Miss Van Schuyler; she's a Daughter of the Revolution.
Mr. Nespeh—Ah! how wonderfully long-legged! But, zen, she do look very odd!—Puck.

How It Happened.
Teller—I see that Hennepeck has devolved into a free-thinker of late.
Grimshaw—Yes; his wife has been away from home for a week.—Puck.

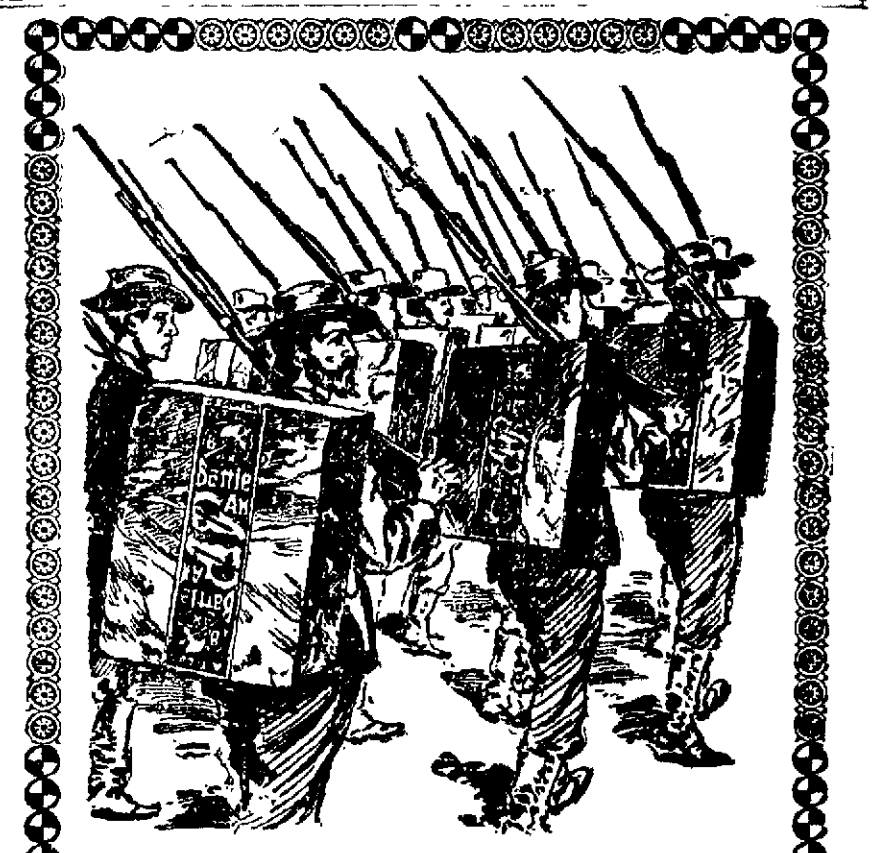
BLASTS.
Don't throw away your ticket when you get in the tunnel.
Don't run from a shadow. It means that there is a light close by.
True religion ought to be just as true in a street car as it is in church.
When a wise man and a fool are thrown together, the fool does all the talking.
Too many are ready to shut up the Bible and quit whenever a famine comes in sight.—Ramsey's Horn.

Doubled Up.
"Did you know Popper-ton was leading a double life nowadays?"
"No. You don't tell me?"
"Fact. Only yesterday I saw him out walking with his twins."—Truth.

She'd Take It All.
"Darling, you can have anything you want on the bill of fare. Shall I read it off to you?"
She—No; read it to the waiter.—Truth.

Applying Her Felicitations.
Minnie—Oh! I'm superstitious about Friday.
Ida—Would you decline a proposal on Friday?
Minnie—Well—ah!—if it were satisfactory in other respects, I might think it unlucky to decline.—Puck.

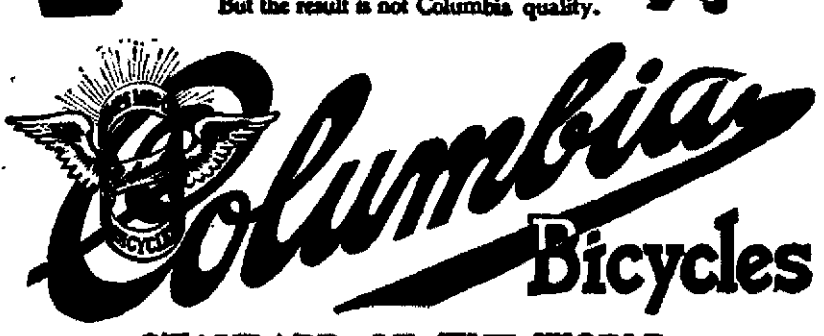
Experienced.
Mertie—Cholly proposed to me last night.
Marie—Doesn't he do it awkwardly, though.—Truth.



"The Old Soldier's Favorite."
Battle Ax & PLUG
A little bit of pension goes a long way if you chew "Battle Ax." The biggest piece of really high-grade tobacco ever sold for 5 cents; almost twice as large as the other fellow's inferior brand.

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Drilling out with mathematical accuracy drop-forgings of the finest steel is but one of the ways of securing Columbia lightness and strength. There are cheaper ways of making bicycles than the way Columbia is made. But the result is not Columbia quality.



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AIDS DIGESTION, CLEARS COMPLEXION.

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE.

IT CURES: CONSTIPATION AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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Wisconsin's Resources

are attracting general attention, and its railroads furnish the means to develop them. The limitless iron ore deposits of the Penokee and Gogebic Iron Ranges provide abundant opportunity for the establishment of Iron Furnaces and general iron working industries. Hardwood timber in great quantities attracts manufacturers of all wood articles, including Furniture, Woodenware, Staves, Headings, Hoops and Veneering; the Granite and Lime Stone quarries are attracting attention, as their quality is unsurpassed for fine building work and strong lime. Numerous Clay, Kaolin and Marl beds furnish the best material for Tile, Brick and Pottery.

All of these materials are located along the line of the Wisconsin Central, and anyone who desires to locate a manufactory is requested to write us, as we desire to confer with everyone who wants a good location with facilities for reaching markets everywhere.

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FREE LABOR BUREAU

THE STATE OF NEW YORK TRIES AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

A Public Intelligence Office Where No Fees Are Charged—An Equal Chance For the Unemployed of Both Sexes. Working Women Proposed the Scheme.

The state of New York has gone into the business of finding work for its great army of unemployed. A free employment bureau has been opened in New York city under the direction of the state bureau of labor statistics, as directed by a law passed by the last state legislature. That the idle men and women of that city appreciate



SCENE IN THE STATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. And have need of such an institution is shown by the fact that during the five hours which the bureau was open on the first day over 600 idle persons called and applied for work.

The free employment bureau is designed to reduce the number of idlers in the metropolis by securing work for them without any expense to the wage seekers. It is patterned after similar institutions which have been established in Cincinnati and Cleveland, and which have been conducted for some time with much success. Bureaus of this kind also exist in Europe. Various New York labor unions have maintained free employment bureaus for their members, but this one is to be much broader in scope.

The credit for its establishment should be given to the Working Women's society of New York, whose officers urged the introduction of the bill and insisted that it should be for the benefit of men and women alike.

The operation of the bureau is simple and as devoid of red tape as possible. The applicant for work is first given a blank to fill out or is required to answer the questions on a printed formula. These are rather searching in their character. He is asked his name, age, nationality, etc., the name of his last employer, how long he has been idle and why, and the last rate of wages he received. Then his address is taken, and he is informed that he will be notified when a place has been found for him.

These blanks are handed to the agents of the bureau, who make an investigation of the applicant as far as practical. If it is found that he has not told the truth, he is called to account, but this does not debar him from receiving aid from the bureau, as it is the idea to help all men or women who are willing to work whether they tell the truth or not.

When the agents have finished their work, the applications are sent to the bureau of labor statistics at Albany, where the list of names is printed and copies distributed to every one of the 1,400 village supervisors in the state. The supervisors are required to post the lists in a conspicuous place and furnish descriptions of the applicants to employers who come to them for workmen. The lists will be altered regularly once a week, and laborer and employer will be promptly put in communication with each other. Where applicants desire work in the city this course can be much simplified, as the bureau receives applications from manufacturers who want workmen, and any individual who wishes to employ any kind of labor can be supplied without delay by sending a notification to the bureau.

When an applicant secures a position, he is required to notify the bureau within ten days, and employers are also requested to keep the bureau informed as to the conduct of the persons secured through its aid.

Superintendent John J. Bealin, who has direct charge of the free employment bureau, is one of the old labor leaders of the city and has held several important positions in the Knights of Labor. He thoroughly understands the needs of the people whom he will come in contact with, and he is enthusiastically interested in the work.

Thus far the state has merely gone into this enterprise as an experiment, and only \$5,000 has been appropriated to keep it going for one year, but if it proves to be a success more funds will be allowed, the facilities increased and the institution made a permanent one. Most of the New York trades unions, if not all of them, are heartily in favor of the scheme, and the only criticism thus far heard has come from a radical socialist newspaper, which opposed



SUPERINTENDENT JOHN J. BEALIN.

the bureau on the ground that it would be used in time of labor troubles for the purpose of collecting workmen to take the places of strikers. Superintendent Bealin says that the bureau will not be used for any such purpose, and that it will be operated solely for the benefit of the thousands of unemployed men and women who cannot afford to pay the fee demanded by the private employment bureaus.

Operating as it does, throughout the state, the idle men and women will be offered a much wider field of work and will be able to get out of the overcrowded city if they so desire. S. R. MACDONALD.

SOCIAL EFFECT OF BICYCLING

Increases the Round of Pleasures—Knocks Out Rooted Customs.

The skilled cyclist who has developed the proper muscle and has got rid of the sense of fatigue which haunts the beginner, just as it haunts and daunts the man who is learning to swim, can keep on his bicycle all day, and if his frame is not shaken by a fall or his temper tried by the pricking of those infernal tires he will return in the evening with his nerves in perfect order and his limbs as little tired as if he had been strolling for the same time up and down a terrace or a lawn. This means that he can choose friends or do business within half a county instead of within two villages, and that his powers of locomotion at will are multiplied at least five-fold, or in the case of the really skilled and healthy eight or ten fold. That is a new freedom, a great multiplication of power for men, and especially for women, who, we notice, enjoy it much more than men do, and contrive somehow to avoid the look of care which is the special mark of the bicyclist, and we shall be curious to note, when time has been given for the change to operate fully, what its precise effects are. They will not all be good.

They will probably increase the general happiness, for, let the cynics say what they like, friendship is a great sweetener of life and pleasant conversation one of the few really enjoyable occupations, but they will impair neighborliness, which rests in a degree we none of us like to formulate upon the sense that we must not quarrel with or avoid or even sharply criticize those among whom it is our lot to live.

The constant habit of the bicycle dissipates the mind just as a constant immersion in society does and for the same reason—it renders reflection less frequent and less enjoyable. Why think when you can reach a pleasant circle five miles off in half an hour and with no perceptible fatigue? Let those who doubt that this effect will be produced in the country note the curious increase the cycle is causing in the habit of meeting at lunch, and indeed in the substitution of lunch for dinner.

You cannot cycle back on a dark night with your wife or sister in full dress, but you can lunch at 2 o'clock and cycle back in the cool of the evening with great enjoyment and no danger.

Cycling, in fact, will increase the scattering and mobility of country society, to the increase of its pleasures and the loss of much of its steadfastness and quiet. The ancient "rootedness" of the countryside will be greatly diminished, and we are old fashioned enough to believe that in that quality was much not only of charm, but of utility.—London Spectator.

London Three Hundred Years Ago.

It is with difficulty that London life 300 years ago can be imagined, and London itself has changed as much as the life of her people. In those days it was no exaggeration to speak of "silver footed Thameis." The river was a place for bathing, fishing and boating. Hundreds of watermen plied between the city and the southern bank. Old St. Paul's dominated the city and provided a recognized but unsuitable meeting place for business men and pleasure seekers. It was the customary promenade for citizens and courtiers, soldiers and poets, the fashionable and the disreputable worlds. The citizen lived over his shop with his family and apprentices. The city was the center of an animated and gayly colored life. In afternoons there were the performances at the theaters on the banks, the Globe, the Hope, the Swan and the Swan and Garden, all of which were in the neighborhood of Southwark, and might be reached either by old London bridge or by taking one of the crowd of small boats that were in attendance. The traffic between the city and the theaters was the mainstay of many of these watermen, and when, owing to the prevalence of the plague, the playhouses were closed, the loss of custom naturally affected them severely. There is a curious petition extant at Dulwich college, in which the "servants and plaiers" of Lord Strange beseech the privy council to withdraw the restriction upon their theater, and this is made one of their pleas:

"And for that the use of our playhouses on the Bankside, by reason of the passage to and from the same by water, is a greivous relief to the poore Watermen theatre, and our dismission thence, nowe in this long vacation, is to those poore men a greivous hindrance, and in manner an undoinge, as they generally complain, both our and theire humble petition and suite therefore to your good Honours is that you will be pleased, of your speciall favour, to recall this our restrainte, and permit us the use of the said playhouses againe."—Gentleman's Magazine.

Facts About Colors.

According to information given by a German officer, an experiment was recently made in Europe to determine what color in a soldier's uniform is the least conspicuous to an enemy. Of ten men two were dressed in light green uniform, two in dark gray, two in green, two in dark blue and two in scarlet. All were then ordered to march off, while a group of officers remained watching them. The first to disappear in the landscape was the light gray, and next, surprising as it may seem, was the scarlet. Then followed the dark gray, while the dark blue and the green remained visible long after all the others had disappeared. Experiments in firing at blue and red targets, according to the same authority, proved that blue could be more easily seen at a distance than red.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Making Beds.

The practice of having beds made in the early morning, though exceedingly tidy, is one which should not be encouraged, for it is bad. Constantly we see a bed made half an hour after the sleeper has left the room, wherefore all the exhalations from the skin during the night are confined beneath the sheets and are inhaled again when the bed is next used. It is an excellent practice and one which ought to be encouraged in all young people to turn off the clothes of the bed immediately on rising. The mattress, too, should be turned back, so that all may be properly aired and quite cold before being remade.

Given and Taken Away.

A tiny bridesmaid at a wedding the other day surveyed the departing bride and groom with a gloomy brow. "Oh, dear," she pouted, "Sister was going to get married today and have lots of fun. And now that man's taken her away!"—New York Times.

Pochothontas is described as having features as regular as those of a European woman. She is said to have had a lighter complexion than usual among Indian women.

The great error is placing such an estimate on this life, as if our being depended on it and we were nothing after death.—Kavanaugh.


DR. TURBIN

of Berlin, Germany, the eminent Surgeon and Specialist, by the request of many friends and patients, has decided to visit

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Hours, 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.

ONE DAY EVERY MONTH ONLY.

Consultation and Examination FREE and strictly confidential in the Private parlors of the hotel. The doctor describes the different diseases better than the doctor can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess. His diagnostic powers have created wonders throughout the country.



DR. TURBIN has years of experience in the treatment of chronic diseases, curable at the early stages of the disease. He has cured: Stomach, Liver, Heart, Lungs, Kidneys, Bladder, Brain, Nerves, Rheumatism, Fits, Neuritis, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Chlorosis, Dropsy, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Eczema, Scrofula, Consumption, Deafness and noises in the ears, discharging from the ears, cured when others failed. All Eye Troubles, Catarract and Cross Eyes successfully operated. All forms of Sores, Blood and Wasting Diseases. Cancers cured without pain, knife or blood-letting from business. Cancers positively cured without pain or use of knife by a new method.

ALL OPERATIONS ARE PERFORMED IN MODERN SURGERY AT THE PATIENT'S HOME OR AT MY PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN CHICAGO.

MARRIAGE. Those contemplating marriage who are aware of physical defects or weakness which would render marriage a disappointment, would do well to call on me.

DEFORMITIES. I am prepared to treat all kinds of deformities, as Flat Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Weak Ankles, etc.

EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring about 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination.

I have studied and successfully cured by the latest and best methods known to medical science, such as Homoeopathy and Tissue Cure and Electric Cure. Call early, as my parlors are always crowded.

Persons ruined in health by untimely pleasures, who keep trifling with their health after months, giving poisons and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

PERFECTED IN OLD CASES which have been neglected or unsatisfactorily treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Cases guaranteed. No risks incurred.

SP Cases and correspondence, a confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. List of 120 diseases free. Address with "Postage."

DOCTOR TURBIN, 6049 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CASTORIA

The family signature of Dr. H. H. Fletcher.

Rev. Mark Minner, a Dunkard minister of Deckers Point, Pa., says he can recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to any one in need of a good liniment, and that he considers it the best he has ever used. Pain Balm is especially valuable for rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises, burns and scalds. It is one of the most remarkable medicines in existence, and its effects will both surprise and delight you. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by H. D. McCulloch Co.

C. Krombs & Bro., Established 1862.

At their store on public square you will always find a full stock of general hardware, tinware, stoves, ranges, lawn mowers, plows, cultivators, pumps, ropes, fence wire, mill supplies of all descriptions, &c. All orders for roofing and other tin and sheet iron work promptly executed. Also agents for the celebrated Broynton furnaces.

Fits Cured

From U. S. Journal of Medicine Prof. W. B. Fiske, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician. His success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 30 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We will give any one who addresses Prof. W. B. Fiske, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

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Fresh, Smoked and Salt Meats

HAM, BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, POULTRY, FRESH FISH, &c.

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Highest cash price paid for turkeys, hides and pelts.

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Have made regular visits to the same offices in this section of the State for the past twenty-five years. This long experience in the treatment of chronic diseases and constant study of the best methods enables them to

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